

PRICE ONE SHILLING.

THE
ILLUSTRATED
LONDON ALMANACK

FOR
1863

CONTAINING
ASTRONOMICAL ILLUSTRATIONS, PRINTED IN TINTS,

UNDER THE SUPERINTENDENCE OF JAMES BREEN, F.R.A.S.;

NUMEROUS FINE-ART ENGRAVINGS;

AND

ORIGINAL DESIGNS AS HEADINGS TO THE CALENDAR

BY J. WOLF; WITH BORDERS BY T. R. MACQUOID;

ALSO,

PICTURES OF WILD FLOWERS,

DRAWN BY MRS. MARGETTS,

PRINTED IN COLOURS,

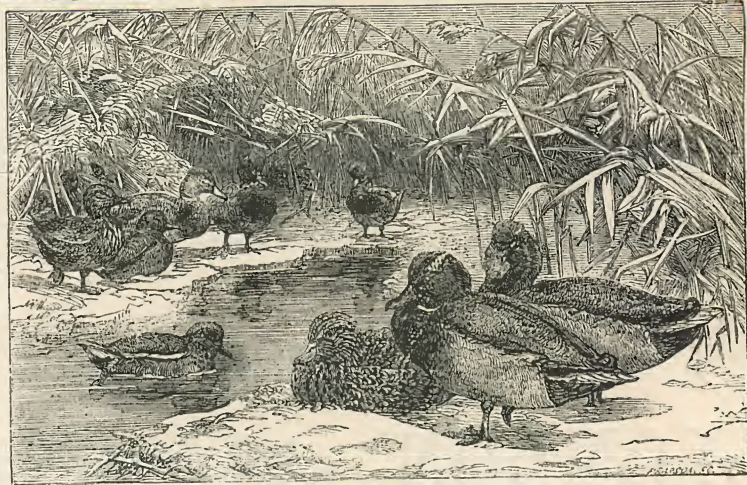
WITH

INTERESTING DESCRIPTIVE LETTERPRESS BY THOMAS MILLER;

AND A

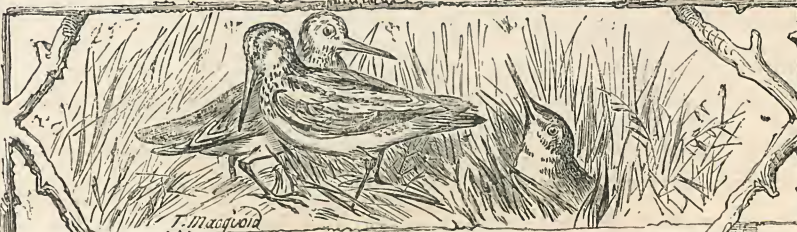
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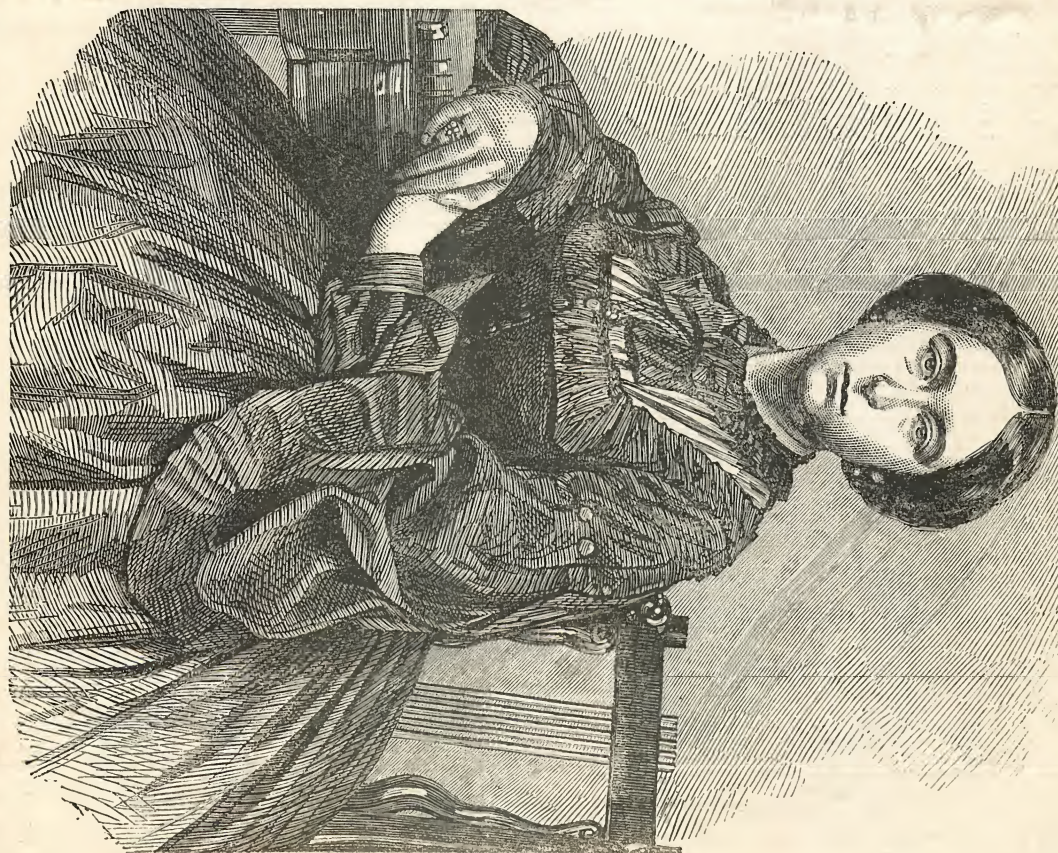
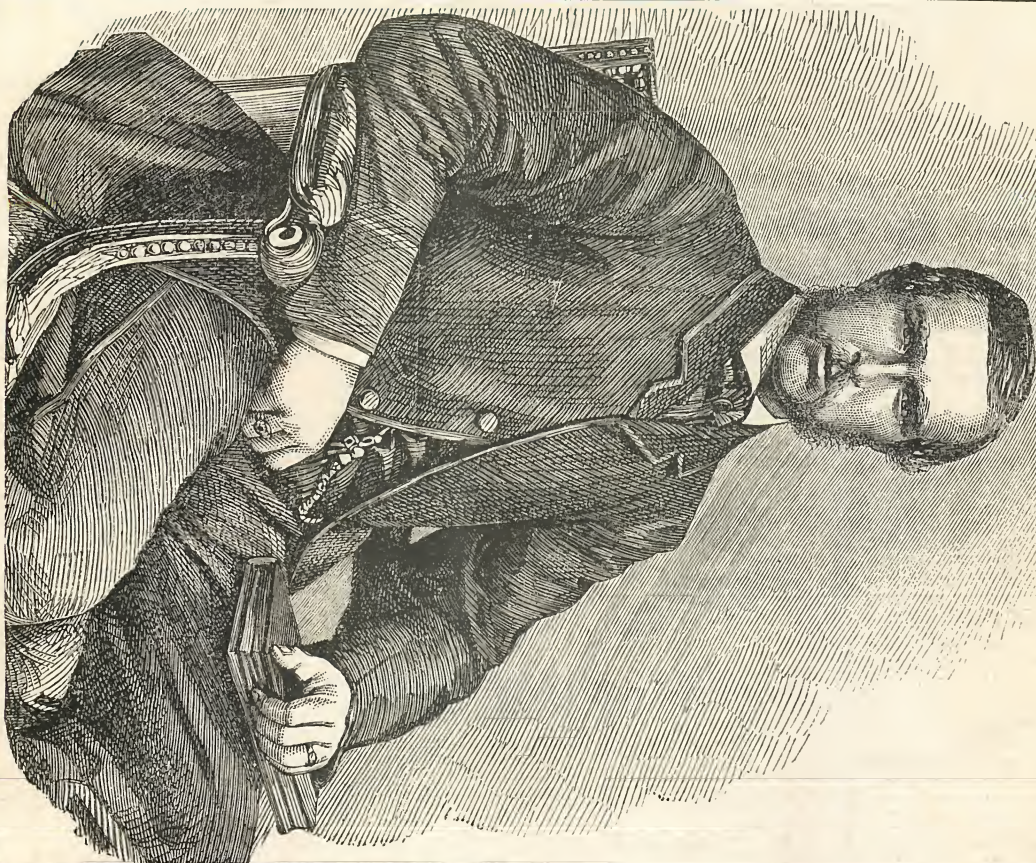
LONDON: PUBLISHED AT THE OFFICE OF THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, 193, STRAND.



WILDFOWL IN THEIR WINTER QUARTERS.

D. OF M.	W.	ANNIVERSARIES, FESTIVALS, REMARKABLE EVENTS.	SUN.			MOON.			HIGH WATER AT			
			Rises.	Sets.	M.	Rises.	Sets.	Age	London Bridge.		Liverpool Dock.	
			h.	m.	m.	Aftern.	Morn.	Dys	Morn.	Aftern.	Morn.	Aftern.
1	Th	<i>Circumcision</i>	8	83	59	1 18	4 53	11	11 28	—	8 40	9 8
2	F	King of Prussia died, 1861	8	84	0	2 1	5 51	12	0 2	0 30	9 33	9 56
3	S	General Monk died, 1670	8	84	1	2 51	6 41	13	0 55	1 18	10 18	10 36
4	S	2ND S. AFT. CHRIST.	8	84	3	3 48	7 22	14	1 40	1 58	10 55	11 13
5	M	Edward Confessor died, 1066	8	84	4	4 51	7 58	○	2 17	2 35	11 30	11 47
6	Tu	<i>Epiphany</i>	8	74	5	5 57	8 26	16	2 52	3 9	—	0 3
7	W	Fénelon died, 1715	8	74	6	7 4	8 49	17	3 25	3 42	0 20	0 37
8	Th	<i>Lucian</i>	8	74	7	8 12	9 10	18	3 59	4 16	0 54	1 11
9	F	Floods in Holland, 1861	8	64	9	9 20	9 30	19	4 33	4 48	1 26	1 43
10	S	Laud executed, 1645	8	64	10	10 32	9 48	20	5 5	5 23	2 1	2 19
11	S	1ST S. AFT. EPIPH.	8	54	12	11 45	10 7	21	5 41	5 58	2 36	2 55
12	M	[Hilary Term begins]	8	44	13	Morn.	10 29	22	6 17	6 39	3 17	3 39
13	Tu	Cambridge Lent Term beg.	8	44	15	0 59	10 51	☾	7 1	7 24	4 2	4 31
14	W	Oxford Lent Term begins	8	34	16	2 16	11 22	24	7 53	8 25	5 3	5 40
15	Th	Day breaks 5h. 59m.	8	24	18	3 34	Aftern.	25	9 2	9 41	6 19	7 0
16	F	Twilight ends 6h. 22m.	8	14	19	4 48	0 52	26	10 22	11 4	7 42	8 21
17	S	Trial of King Charles I., 1649	8	04	21	5 53	1 57	27	11 43	—	8 56	9 28
18	S	2ND S. AFT. EPIPH.	7	59	22	6 47	3 14	28	0 18	0 50	9 57	10 25
19	M	Length of day 8h. 26m.	7	58	24	7 27	4 38	●	1 19	1 47	10 51	11 16
20	Tu	<i>Fabian</i>	7	57	26	8 1	6 2	1	2 13	2 38	11 39	—
21	W	Joseph Scaliger died, 1609	7	56	28	8 26	7 27	2	3 1	3 25	0 3	0 26
22	Th	Parliament at Oxford, 1644	7	55	29	8 50	8 47	3	3 48	4 8	0 46	1 8
23	F	Wm. Pitt died, 1806.	7	54	31	9 10	10 3	4	4 30	4 52	1 30	1 50
24	S	Day breaks 5h. 53m.	7	53	33	9 32	11 19	5	5 12	5 31	2 9	2 29
25	S	3RD S. AFT. EPIPH.	7	52	35	9 53	Morn.	6	5 51	6 11	2 49	3 10
26	M	Twilight ends 6h. 35m.	7	50	36	10 16	0 29	☾	6 32	6 54	3 32	3 53
27	Tu	Dr. Hutton died, 1823	7	49	38	10 45	1 39	8	7 15	7 39	4 17	4 46
28	W	Henry VIII. died, 1547	7	48	40	11 18	2 44	9	8 8	8 40	5 18	5 55
29	Th	George III. died, 1820	7	46	41	11 59	3 42	10	9 17	9 57	6 35	7 15
30	F	Chillingworth died, 1644	7	45	43	Aftern.	4 35	11	10 37	11 19	7 57	8 36
31	S	Hilary Term ends	7	43	45	1 40	5 20	12	11 58	—	9 9	—





THEIR ROYAL HIGHNESSES PRINCE AND PRINCESS LOUIS OF HESSE DARMSTADT (PRINCESS ALICE).—FROM "THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS."

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON ALMANACK FOR 1863.

THE QUEEN AND ROYAL FAMILY.

THE QUEEN.—VICTORIA, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, was born at Kensington Palace, May 24, 1819; succeeded to the throne June 20, 1837, on the death of her uncle, King William IV.; was crowned June 28, 1838; and married, February 10, 1840, to his Royal Highness Prince Albert. Her Majesty is the only child of his late Royal Highness Edward Duke of Kent, son of King George III.

The children of her Majesty are:—

Her Royal Highness Victoria-Adelaide-Mary-Louisa, PRINCESS ROYAL, born November 21, 1840, and married to his Royal Highness Prince Frederick William of Prussia, January 25, 1858.

His Royal Highness Albert-Edward, PRINCE OF WALES, born November 9, 1841.

Her Royal Highness Alice-Maud-Mary, born April 25, 1843; married to H.R.H. Prince Frederick Louis of Hesse, July 1, 1862.

His Royal Highness Alfred-Ernest-Albert, born August 6, 1844.

Her Royal Highness Helena-Augusta-Victoria, born May 25, 1846.

Her Royal Highness Louisa-Carolina-Alberta, born March 18, 1848.

His Royal Highness Arthur-William-Patrick-Albert, born May 1, 1850.

His Royal Highness Leopold-George-Duncan-Albert, born April 7, 1853.

Her Royal Highness Beatrice-Mary-Victoria-Feodore, born April 14, 1857.

George-Frederick-William Charles, K.G., DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE, cousin to her Majesty, born March 26, 1819.

Augusta-Wilhelmina-Louisa, DUCHESS OF CAMBRIDGE, niece of the Landgrave of Hesse, born July 25, 1795; married, in 1818, the late Duke of Cambridge; annt to her Majesty.

George-Frederick-Alexander-Charles-Ernest-Augustus, K.G., KING OF HANOVER, cousin to her Majesty, born May 27, 1819.

Augusta-Caroline-Charlotte-Elizabeth-Mary-Sophia-Louisa, daughter of the late Duke of Cambridge, and cousin to her Majesty, born July 19, 1822.

Mary-Adelaide-Wilhelmina-Elizabeth, daughter of the late Duke of Cambridge, and cousin to her Majesty, born November 27, 1833.

HER MAJESTY'S HOUSEHOLD.

LORD STEWARD'S DEPARTMENT.

Lord Steward	Earl of St. Germans, G.C.B.
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Comptroller	Right Hon. Lord Probly.
Master of the Household	Colonel R. M. Biddulph.
Secretary of Board of Green Cloth	E. M. Browell, Esq.
Paymaster of the Household	W. Hampshire, Esq.

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Vice-Chamberlain	Viscount Castlerease.
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Chief Clerk	T. C. March, Esq.
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Secretary	H. T. Harrison, Esq.
Librarian	B. B. Woodward, Esq.

Captain of the Yeomen of the Guard	Earl Ducie.
Captain of the Gentlemen-at-Arms	.. ..	Lord Foley.
Master of the Ceremonies	.. ..	Major-Gen. Hon. Sir E. Cust, G.C.H.
Lord High Almoner	.. ..	Bishop of Oxford.
Dean of Chapel Royal	.. ..	Bishop of London.
Sub-Dean	.. ..	Rev. F. Garden.
Clerk of the Closet	.. ..	Bishop of Chester.

Mistress of the Robes	.. ..	Duchess of Wellington.
Groom	.. ..	Major-Gen. F. H. Seymour.
Secretary	.. ..	J. J. Kinloch, Esq.

MASTER OF THE HORSE'S DEPARTMENT.

Master of the Horse	.. ..	Marquis of Albesbury.
Clerk Marshal	.. ..	Lord Alfred Paget.
Crown Equerry and Secretary	Lieut.-Col. G. A. Maude, C.B.

Master of the Buckhounds	Earl of Bessborough.
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Argent. Conf. Edward Thornton, Esq.	.. Don Juan B. Alberdi
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Bavaria .. Sir J. R. Milbank, Bart.	.. Baron de Cetto
Belgium .. Lord Howard de Walden, G.C.B.	.. M. van de Weyer
Brazil .. W. Dougal Christie, Esq.	.. Com. de C. Moreira
Central America, G. B. Mathew, Esq.	.. Senor Carlos Gutierrez
Chili .. W. T. Thomson, Esq.	.. Don Manuel Carvallo
Denmark .. Ang. Berkeley Paget, Esq.	.. M. Thorben de Bille
Equator .. George Fagan, Esq.	.. M. Flores
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German Conf. Sir Alexander Malet, Bart.	.. J. G. Behrends, Esq. (Cons.)
Greece .. Hon. P. C. Searlett, G.B.	.. M. Tricoupi
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Hanse Towns John Ward, Esq.	.. M. Rücker
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Netherlands Sir A. Buchanan, K.C.B.	.. Don Juan De F. Martin
New Granada Philip Griffith, Esq.	.. Don Juan De F. Martin
Persia .. Charles Alison, Esq., C.B.	.. Don Juan De F. Martin
Peru .. Hon. W. S. Jerningham	.. Don Juan Y de Osmia
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Prussia .. Lord Augustus W. F. S. Loftus	.. Count Bernstorff
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Sweden .. Hon. G. S. Jerningham	.. Count Wachtmeister
Switzerland Capt. Hon. E. A. J. Harris, R.N.	.. J. Rapp, Esq. (Cons.-Gen.)
Turkey .. Sir H. Lytton Bulwer, G.C.B.	.. M. Musurus
Venezuela .. Fred. D. Orme, Esq., C.B.
Württemberg G. J. R. Gordon, Esq.

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Keeper of the Privy Seal	Sir Wm. Dunbar, Bart.
Treasurer	Major-Gen. Sir G. Phipps, K.C.B.
Comptroller	.. ..	Major-Gen. Knollys.
Secretary and Clerk of Council	.. ..	W. Bateman, Esq.
Attorney-General	.. ..	Sir W. J. Alexander, Q.C.

HER MAJESTY'S CHIEF OFFICERS OF STATE.

First Lord of the Treasury	.. ..	Viscount Palmerston.
Lord High Chancellor	.. ..	Lord Westbury.
Chancellor of the Exchequer	.. ..	Right Hon. W. B. Gladstone.
Lord President of the Council	.. ..	Earl Granville, K.G.
Lord Privy Seal	.. ..	Duke of Argyll.
Secretaries of State	Home Department	.. Right Hon. Sir G. Grey.
	Foreign Affairs	.. Earl Russell.
	Colonies	.. Duke of Newcastle.
	War	.. Sir G. C. Lewis.
First Lord of the Admiralty	India	.. Right Hon. Sir C. Wood.
		.. Duke of Somerset.
President of the Board of Trade	.. ..	Right Hon. T. M. Gibson.
Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster	.. ..	Right Hon. E. Cardwell.
President of the Poor-law Board	.. ..	Right Hon. C. P. Villiers.
Postmaster-General	.. ..	Lord Stanley of Alderley.

(The above form the Cabinet.)

First Commissioner of Works	.. ..	Right Hon. W. T. Cowper.
Secretary for Ireland	.. ..	Right Hon. Sir Robert Peel.

SCOTLAND.

Lord High Constable	.. ..	Earl of Erroll.
Keeper of the Great Seal	.. ..	Earl of Selkirk.
Deputy Keeper of the Great Seal	.. ..	J. H. Mackenzie, Esq.
Lord Privy Seal	.. ..	Earl of Dalhousie, K.T.
Knight Marshal	.. ..	Duke of Hamilton.
Master of the Household	.. ..	Duke of Argyll, K.T.
Standard Bearer	.. ..	Earl of Lauderdale.
Lord High Commissioner	.. ..	Earl of Mansfield.
Lord Justice General	.. ..	Right Hon. D. McNeill.
Lord Justice Clerk	.. ..	Right Hon. John Inglis.
Lord Advocate	.. ..	Right Hon. J. Moncreiff.
Solicitor-General	.. ..	E. F. Maitland, Esq.
Deputy Clerk Register	.. ..	W. P. Dundas, Esq.
Commander of the Forces	.. ..	Major-Gen. B. W. F. Walker, C.B.
Assistant Adjutant-General	.. ..	Colonel Sir J. Douglas, K.C.B.

IRELAND.

Lord Lieutenant	.. ..	Earl of Carlisle, K.G.
Chief Secretary and Keeper of Privy Seal	.. ..	Sir Robert Peel.
Under Secretary	.. ..	Major-Gen. Sir T. Larcom, K.C.B.
Chief Clerk	.. ..	R. N. Matheson, Esq.
State Steward	.. ..	Viscount St. Lawrence.
Private Secretary to State Steward	.. ..	J. Hatchell, Esq.
Chamberlain	.. ..	Captain P. Butler.
Lord Chancellor	.. ..	Right Hon. M. Brady.
Secretary to the Lord Chancellor	.. ..	M. Perrin, Esq.
Master of the Rolls	.. ..	Right Hon. T. B. C. Smith.
Attorney-General	.. ..	Right Hon. T. O'Hagan.
Solicitor-General	.. ..	J. A. Lawson, Esq., LL.D.
Commander of the Forces	.. ..	General Sir George Brown, G.C.B.
Military Secretary	.. ..	Lieut.-Colonel E. A. Whitmore.

CITY OFFICERS.

LORD MAYOR—Right Hon. WILLIAM ANDERSON ROSE (Queenhithe, 1854).

SHERIFFS—Alderman J. C. Lawrence, Esq., and Hugh Jones, Esq.

UNDER-SHERIFFS—J. Mackrell, Esq., and Mr. Deputy Farror.

CHAMBERLAIN—Benjamin Scott, Esq.

RECORDER—Russell Gurney, Esq., Q.C.

COMMON SERJEANT—L. Chambers, Esq., Q.C.

ALDERMEN.

THE FOLLOWING HAVE PASSED THE CHAIR.

Copeland, William Taylor, Esq.	.. ..	Bishopsgate	.. ..	1829
Wilson, Samuel, Esq.	.. ..	Bridge Without	.. ..	1831
Humphrey, John, Esq.	.. ..	Aldgate	.. ..	1835
Duke, Sir James, Bart.	.. ..	Farringdon Without	.. ..	1840
Musgrove, Sir John, Bart.	.. ..	Broad-street	.. ..	1842
Challis, Thomas, Esq.	.. ..	Cripplegate	.. ..	1843
Sidney, Thomas, Esq.	.. ..	Billingsgate	.. ..	1844
Moon, Sir Francis Graham, Bart.	.. ..	Portoken	.. ..	1844
Salomons, David, Esq.	.. ..	Cordwainer	.. ..	1848
Finnis, Thomas, Esq.	.. ..	Tower	.. ..	1848
Garden, Sir Robert Walter	.. ..	Dowgate	.. ..	1849
Carter, John, Esq.	.. ..	Cornhill	.. ..	1851
Cubitt, William, Esq.	.. ..	Langbourne	.. ..	1851

THE FOLLOWING HAVE NOT PASSED THE CHAIR.

Lawrence, William, Esq.	.. ..	Broad-street	.. ..	1855
Hale, W. S., Esq.	.. ..	Coleman-street	.. ..	1856
Phillips, Benjamin Samuel, Esq.	.. ..	Farringdon Within	.. ..	1857
Gabriel, Thomas, Esq.	.. ..	Vintry	.. ..	1857
Allen, W. F., Esq.	.. ..	Cheap	.. ..	1858
Mechi, John Joseph, Esq.	.. ..	Lime-street	.. ..	1858
Conder, Edward, Esq.	.. ..	Bassishaw	.. ..	1858
Abbise, James, Esq.	.. ..	Bridge Within	.. ..	1859
Lawrence, Jas. Clarke, Esq.	.. ..	Walbrook	.. ..	1860
Dakin, Thomas, Esq.	Candlewick	1861
Bosley, Robert, Esq.	Aldersgate	1862
Gibbons, S. J., Esq.	Castle Baynard	1862

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Assistant Secretary—G. A. Hamilton.
Audit Civil List—G. Arbuthnot.
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Private Secretaries to First Lord—C. G. Barrington, Hon. E. Ashley.
Solicitor—H. R. Reynolds.

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Comptroller—Lord Montagu.
Assistant—Right Hon. Sir E. Ryan.
Chief Clerk—F. F. Otley.
Private Secretary to Chancellor—G. L. Ryan.

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Secretary—R. Burrell.

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Chief Clerk—J. R. Naylor.

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Assistant—Col. J. Crofton.
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Director-General of Army Medical Department—Dr. J. Gibson, C.B.
Chaplain-General—Rev. C. R. Gleig.
Director of Stores, &c.—Capt. Cadlin.
Assistant—D. Ramsay.
Director of Contracts—T. Howell.
Accountant-General—W. Brown.
Assistants—Accountant-General—J. Milton, M. S. Whiffen.
Solicitor—C. M. Clode.
Librarian—W. O. Marshall.

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Private Secretary—H. B. Lock, C.B.
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Private Secretary—Hon. G. F. S. Elliot.
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Librarian—E. Herslet.

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Private Secretary—G. D. Hinglehart.
Registrar—W. A. Nunes.
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Assistant Secretary—J. C. Melvill.

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Chief Clerk—P. Godfrey.

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Storekeeper-General—Hon. R. Dundas.
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Chief Clerk—C. H. Pennell.
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Clerk—R. M. Bland.

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Accountant—H. R. Williams.
Legal Assistant—W. D. Fane.

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Assistant—B. Valpy.

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Secretary—J. W. Bateman.

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Private Secretary—O. T. Barlow.

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Deputy—F. G. Goulburn.
Secretary—F. G. Gardiner.

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Deputy—C. J. Herries.
Secretaries—T. Sargent, T. Dobson.

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SOMERSET-HOUSE.
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Secretary—C. Z. Macaulay.

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Secretaries—C. Gilpin, H. Fleming.
Assistant Secretaries—W. G. Lumley, F. Fletcher.
Private Secretary—J. Thornley.

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Solicitor-General—Sir R. Palmer.
Queen's Serjeant—J. Manning.

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Secretary—J. T. Maitland.
Registrar—H. Mann.

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Commissioners—G. Ridley, G. Darby, H. C. Miles.

CHARITY COMMISSION,
8, YORK-STREET, ST. JAMES'S.
Unpaid Commissioner—Right Hon. R. Lowe.
Chief Commissioner—P. Erle.
Secretary—H. M. Vane.

ESTATES COMMISSION,
10, WHITEHALL PLACE.
Ecclesiastical Commissioners—The Archbishops, Bishops, &c.
Church Estates Commissioners—Earl of Chichester, Right Hon. E. P. Bouvier, W. Deedes.
Secretary—J. J. Chalk.

EMIGRATION COMMISSION,
8, PARK-STREET, WESTMINSTER.
Commissioners—T. W. C. Murdoch, S. Walcott.
Secretary—J. Walpole.

ROYAL MINT,
TOWER-HILL.
Master—T. Graham.
Deputy and Comptroller—W. H. Barton.
Registrar and Accountant—R. F. Sutt.

PUBLIC WORKS LOAN OFFICE.
Chairman—J. G. Hubbard.
Deputy—Sir A. Y. Spearman, Bart.
Secretary—W. W. Willink.

TRINITY HOUSE,
TOWER-HILL.
Master—Viscount Palmerston.
Deputy—Capt. W. Pigott, R.N.
Secretary—P. H. Barton.

HERALDS' COLLEGE,
DOCTORS' COMMONS.
Earl Marshal—Duke of Norfolk.
Deputy—Lord E. G. F. Howard.
Secretary—E. S. Dendy.

JUDGE ADVOCATE-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
85, GREAT GEORGE-STREET.
Judge Advocate-General—Right Hon. T. E. Heaillam.
Deputy—S. G. Daubon.
Chief Clerk—J. Scolllick.

GENERAL REGISTER OFFICE,
SOMERSET-HOUSE.
Registrar-General—G. Graham.
Chief Clerk—T. Mann.

PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE,
ROLLS HOUSE, CHANCERY-LANE.
Keeper—Sir J. Romilly.
Deputy—T. H. Hardy.
Secretary—C. Roberts.

STATE PAPER OFFICE,
DUKE-STREET, WESTMINSTER.
Deputy Keeper—C. Lechmere.
First Clerk—R. Lemon.

CHANCERY.
Lord High Chancellor—Lord Westbury.
Chief Secretary—Hon. R. Bethell.
Secretary of Presentations—P. H. Popps.
Secretary of Commissions of Peace—Hon. H. G. Campbell.
Registrar in Lunacy—C. N. Wilde.
Master of the Rolls—Sir J. Romilly.
Chief Secretary—W. G. Brett.
Under Secretary—A. Cox.
Accountant-General—W. Russell.
Lords Justices of Appeal—Sir J. L. K. Bruce, Sir G. J. Turner.
Secretaries—E. R. Turner, L. K. Bruce.
Vice-Chancellors—Sir R. T. Kindersley, Sir J. Stuart, Sir W. Page Wood.

QUEEN'S BENCH.
Lord Chief Justice—Sir A. J. E. Cockburn, Bart.
Judges—Sir W. Wightman, C. Crompton, C. Blackburn, J. Mellor.

COMMON PLEAS.
Lord Chief Justice—Sir W. Erle.
Judges—Sir E. V. Williams, J. S. Willes, J. B. Byles, H. S. Keating.

EXCHEQUER.
Lord Chief Baron—Sir F. Pollock.
Barons—Sir S. Martin, G. W. Bramwell, W. F. Channell, J. P. Wilde.
DUCHY OF LANCASTER,
LANCASTER-PLACE, STRAND.
Chancellor—Right Hon. E. Cardwell.
Vice-Chancellor—W. M. James.
Attorney-General—H. W. West.
Receiver-General—Lieut.-Gen. C. G. Fox.
Registrar—J. H. Gooch.

ADMIRALTY COURT,
GODOLMAN-STREET.
Judge—Right Hon. S. Lushington, D.L.C.
Queen's Advocate—Sir R. J. Phillimore, D.C.L.
Advocate-General—T. Twiss, D.C.L.
Judge Advocate—R. P. Collier.
Registrar—H. C. Rothery.

COURT OF ARCHES,
3, GODOLMAN-STREET.
Principal—Right Hon. S. Lushington, D.C.L.
Registrar—J. Shepherd.

COURT OF PROBATE AND COURT OF MARRIAGE AND DIVORCE.
Judge Ordinary—Sir C. Cresswell.
Registrars—A. F. Bayford, C. J. Middleton, E. F. Jenner, H. L. Strong.

VICAR-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
BELL-YARD, DOCTORS' COMMONS.
Vicar-General—T. Twiss, D.C.L.
Registrar—F. H. Dyke.

FACULTY OFFICE,
10, GREAT KNIGHTRIDER-STREET.
Master—Right Hon. S. Lushington, D.C.L.
Registrar—Hon. J. Manners Sutton.

BANKRUPTCY COURT,
BASINGHALL-STREET.
Commissioners—J. Evans, J. S. M. Fonblanque, R. G. C. Fane, E. Lloyd.
Serjeant B. Goulburn.
Chief Registrar—W. H. Whitehead.

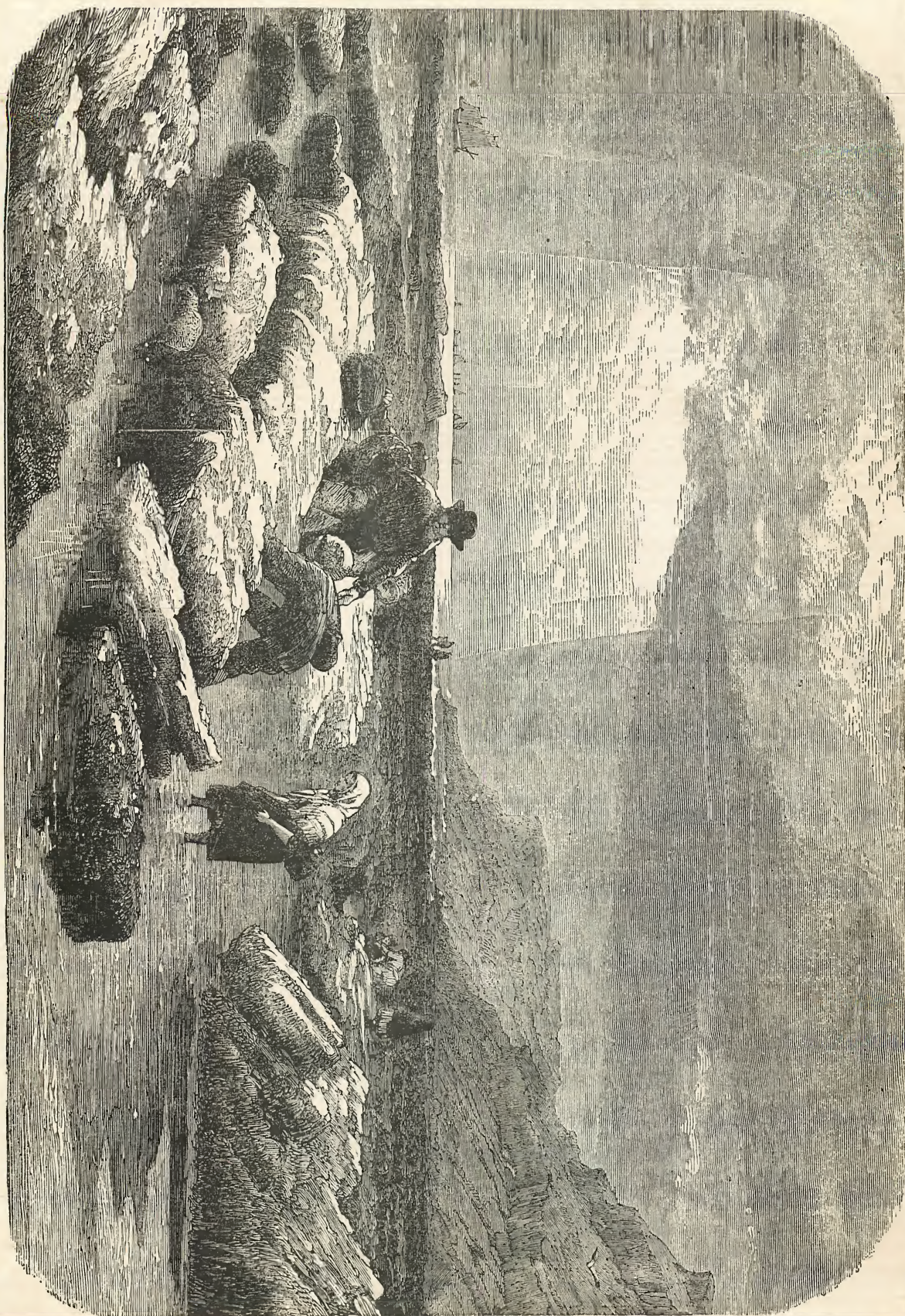
FEBRUARY.



SPARROWS PAIRING.

D. OF M.	D. OF W.	ANNIVERSARIES, FESTIVALS, REMARKABLE EVENTS.	SUN.			MOON.			HIGH WATER AT			
			Rises.	Sets.	Age	Rises.	Sets.	Age	London Bridge.	Liverpool Dock.		
1	S	SEPTUAGESIMA	7 42 4 47	2 41	5 58	13	0 31	0 57	9 57	10 18		
2	M	Day breaks 5h. 43m	7 40 4 49	3 46	6 30	14	1 19	1 40	10 39	10 56		
3	Tu	John of Gaunt died, 1399	7 38 4 50	4 54	6 55	15	2 1	2 18	11 13	11 31		
4	W	Twilight ends 6h. 50m.	7 37 4 52	6 3	7 16	16	2 35	2 53	11 46	—		
5	Th	Titian Gallery destr., 1861	7 35 4 54	7 11	7 36	17	3 8	3 24	0 2	0 17		
6	F	Priestley died, 1806	7 33 4 56	8 23	7 56	18	3 39	3 55	0 33	0 47		
7	S	Ann Ratcliffe died, 1823	7 32 4 58	9 33	8 15	19	4 9	4 27	1 5	1 20		
8	S	SEXAGESIMA	7 30 5 0	10 48	8 35	20	4 42	4 58	1 36	1 53		
9	M	Length of day 9h. 34m.	7 28 5 2	Morn.	8 58	21	5 15	5 33	2 11	2 30		
10	Tu	Queen Victoria married, 1840	7 26 5 3	0 3	9 24	22	5 52	6 12	2 50	3 10		
11	W	Maskelyne died, 1811	7 25 5 5	1 17	10 0	23	6 32	6 57	3 35	4 0		
12	Th	Kant died, 1804	7 23 5 7	2 31	10 44	24	7 22	7 53	4 31	5 7		
13	F	Duc de Berri assass., 1820	7 21 5 9	3 38	11 40	25	8 29	9 12	5 50	6 35		
14	S	Captain Cook killed. 1779	7 19 5 11	4 35	Aftern.	26	9 57	10 43	7 21	8 8		
15	S	QUINQUAGESIMA	7 17 5 12	5 19	2 8	27	11 30	—	8 48	9 20		
16	M	[Shrove Sunday]	7 15 5 14	5 57	3 31	28	0 10	0 42	9 49	10 15		
17	Tu	Shrove Tuesday	7 13 5 16	6 27	4 55	29	1 11	1 37	10 40	11 3		
18	W	Ash Wednesday	7 11 5 18	6 50	6 18	30	2 2	2 25	11 25	11 46		
19	Th	[D. of Clarence ass., 1478]	7 9 5 20	7 14	7 37	1	2 47	3 8	—	0 8		
20	F	Day breaks 5h. 13m.	7 7 5 22	7 34	8 53	2	3 30	3 49	0 27	0 47		
21	S	Twilight ends 7h. 17m.	7 5 5 24	7 57	10 8	3	4 9	4 27	1 5	1 23		
22	S	QUADRAG. 1ST SUND. IN LENT	7 3 5 25	8 20	11 21	4	4 45	5 4	1 42	2 0		
23	M	Reynolds died, 1792	7 1 5 27	8 47	Morn.	5	5 22	5 41	2 19	2 36		
24	Tu	Louis Phillippe abdic., 1848	6 59 5 29	9 19	0 28	6	5 58	6 17	2 55	3 14		
25	W	Earl of Essex beheaded, 1601	6 57 5 31	9 57	1 31	7	6 36	6 57	3 35	3 58		
26	Th	Kemble died, 1823	6 55 5 32	10 42	2 27	8	7 20	7 47	4 25	5 2		
27	F	Evelyn died, 1673	6 53 5 34	11 33	3 16	9	8 24	9 7	5 45	6 26		
28	S	Length of day 10h. 45m.	6 51 5 36	Aftern.	3 55	10	9 48	10 29	7 7	7 50		





"CRAB CATCHING," BY G. DUNCAN.—FROM "THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS."

JANUARY AND FEBRUARY.*

NOW Nature's great Gallery of the Seasons is hung everywhere with grand and solemn-looking Pictures of Winter. We see Winter on the bare, treeless, windy Wolds, whence the flocks and herds have long since been driven, and where even in Summer they but picked up a scanty sustenance;—Winter sleeps in the low-lying Valleys, where the watercourses are frozen and the small icebound craft lie idle by the silent wharves, while not a sail is seen between the rime-whitened embankments that wind their way to the little riverside towns;—Winter on our dreary Commons and wide, open Moorlands, where the fallen snow has obliterated every trace of roadway, and there is neither hedge nor shed to shelter the belated traveller who moves slowly along with head bent, while the keen cutting wind makes his teeth chatter again;—Winter lying white and cold on spots which Murder once reddened; under ghostlike guide-posts where, without burial rites, Suicides are interred; and where strange nocturnal sounds are often heard, such as never break upon the listening ear of Day;—we see Winter overhanging with a leaden weight the high hilltops, where the dull grey clouds lie at rest until loosened by the rushing blast—when they sweep along like escaped maniacs with tattered garments streaming in the wind. There is now a roar like a whole wilderness of hungry lions by the sea where the maddened waves spring upon the bald-faced cliffs, and ships are as helpless before the storm as withered leaves in an Autumn gale. That roar is echoed back inland from the dark woods, where the great trees wave to and fro all night long, and gnash their knotted branches together as if in agony. The New Year is cradled in cold and darkness, and rocked by the loud-blowing winds of Winter.

Many have argued that there would be more harmony in the divisions of the Seasons if the year commenced with Spring, and was marked by the budding leaves and putting forth of flowers. Had they watched the movements of Nature narrowly they would have seen that there is a stir of life in the out-of-door world as soon as the shortest day has passed unless checked by a keen frost, which would retard the growth of everything were the year even a month or two advanced. The lengthening of the days is a natural beginning of the New Year, as it was in that undated epoch when time first began by dividing the light from the darkness and "calling it day." So may time be said to begin again with a new dawning in the lengthening of days. How naturally the year seems to grow out of the short, dark days as it brightens out into the green of Spring, and expands into the full, flowery Summer, until the golden sunsets of Autumn redden the misty and shortening days, while far beyond the steel-blue ridges of Winter show dim and cold, behind which the Year will wane and die, to reappear once more brighter and brighter as it springs from its December grave and slowly expands into a new Summer! Those who want to see Winter wearing its wildest aspect should traverse the grey wolds, lonesome cliffs, and solitary marshes of Lincolnshire when they are buried under a vast winding-sheet of snow, for then the long, level space at the foot of the hills lies white and silent as a frozen ocean whose shores are uninhabited. The ridgy heights look like a city of the dead long ago built of the purest marble, but seeming as if they had stood for ages still and deserted, and that those white, unlettered monuments were all the dead had left behind for us to wonder at—the cry of a wild bird or the moan of the houseless wind being all the sounds that break in upon the silence of the solitude. It was not safe to venture across the wild unenclosed marshes, when the frozen streams were covered with snow and all lay smooth and level with the land, without bestriding a long rail, so that if the ice broke beneath you the rail was a support, and there you might sit up to the hips in the fast-freezing water for hours together without a human soul appearing within call, while the tufted plover went wailing and sailing round your head, and you saw the wildfowl screaming between you and the setting sun. If you escaped and night came down, there were only the frosted reeds and sharp sedge to shelter in, and there you might lie down and be frozen to death, and remain many a long day without any living soul discovering you; for there such things have often happened.

Many of the animals we occasionally catch glimpses of in our Summer walks are now asleep. Some have stored up food in their little granaries to be in readiness against they awaken, or to last until they are provided with a new harvest. Sudden changes from cold to heat often cause our hibernating quadrupeds to awaken in mid-winter, and but for the food they have stored up they would be sure to perish, while this foresight enables them to recruit their strength, then sleep on until the warm days of Spring tempt them again to search for food in their former haunts. The dormouse and harvest-mouse lie coiled up in a ball, and when found in this state of deathlike sleep may be rolled across a table without being awakened. Nor is it easy to get a stir of life in the hedgehog while hibernating, unless it is placed close to the fire. But the long-tailed field-mouse keeps the best-stored Winter larder, and as much food has been found in its nest as would fill a peck measure, consisting of corn, acorns, various seeds, and even potatoes. Hogs sometimes root out its storehouse, and make but a few mouthfuls of the whole provision. The pretty squirrel also lays up food, often in several places, for it passes a great portion of the cold season in a torpid state. Bats, too, seek out dark places, where they cling to whatever they can get hold of with their claws, and sleep with their heads downwards, one overlapping and clinging to the other, like a swarm of bees when alighting, and a score or more have been found thus hanging together. Other animals, which are rarely seen on account of the many hiding-places the thick clothing of green Summer affords them, are now visible; and we often see the stealthy fox, the long-bodied ferrets and weasels, out hunting for prey, while the beautifully-shaped marten seeks for birds among the naked trees, availing himself like a skirmisher of every hole, knot, tangle of moss or ivy that affords shelter, until he can securely mark out his victim. Birds, also, which at other times seldom venture near human habitations, may now be seen hovering near our homesteads in search of food when the weather is severe. We see them flying in and out the sheds, pecking about the stables, searching the thatch, and thrusting their little beaks into the crannies of old walls, examining decayed posts and fences, peeping into the hollows of trees, searching for food where cattle are foddered, and for insects near springheads, which are the last watering-places that freeze, however cold the weather may be; and in these places, especially under dead leaves, they find numbers of insects to feed upon which we rarely see flying abroad in the chill Winter air. As for the robin, he is our Winter nightingale, and cheers the solitude with his song, even when the wind is strong enough to blow him off his perch and turn his feathers over his little head. His warm red breast is the richest bit of colour we see in all the wide landscape, except the crimson hollyberries. Many of his low notes are unsurpassed by birds which have won greater fame as singers, and are the most delicious out-of-door music we hear at this season.

Who while walking out in Winter among farms and villages has not noticed the strange expression in the faces of young cattle when they stoop to drink at the usual watering-place, and for the first time find it frozen over? We have often fancied the eyes of a wild Indian that had never looked on ice would wear the same strange wondering expression if in stooping to quench his thirst he met with an obstacle as cold and hard as marble, instead of the soft-yielding fluid he had been accustomed to. The older cattle, that have experienced one or two winters, only low and turn their heads in the direction of the farm, as if they knew some one would soon come and break in the ice, as usual, to enable them to drink, while the young ones keep putting their mouths to the chilling ice, which they dim with their warm breath, and lowing pitifully, not understanding at all why they cannot drink as usual. Numbers of fish perish in the ponds for want of air, which they would obtain were holes broken in the ice. Frost does not prevent the mole from digging underground, for the harder it freezes the harder he works, for he must follow the worms however deep they may go if he wishes to live, and they will make their way lower down than the frost penetrates. Besides being a great eater the mole is a very hard drinker, and how he manages to get his usual load under his smooth, velvet-like coat when all the water is frozen has puzzled many a wise naturalist, for if he tapped the stream low down under the ice he would be drowned in his own tittle. The mole is always fat, no matter what the weather may be.

Though Nature makes but little show of life in the beginning of January, yet, if the weather is fine, we see signs of her stirring by the end of the month. Foremost among all her flowers is the snowdrop, the herald of Spring, scarcely distinguishable, but for its straight-veined, long green leaves, from the snow on which its white bell-shaped blossoms often rest. It is found wild in many places in England, and in warm, sheltered situations flowers as early as it does in a greenhouse. There are said to be but three or four places known in England where the crocus grows wild, not but what a few may be found scattered here and there, where chance has thrown them, in many spots, but nowhere saving in these few limited localities can they be found covering whole acres of ground. The meadows at Nottingham are, perhaps, the largest grounds covered with wild crocuses in England, or rather were, before the railway cut across this ancient land of flowers; yet in all that space we never once found a yellow crocus, for, excepting a few nearly white, all were lilac-coloured; and a pleasing sight it was to look over all those wide acres of meadow land soon after the snows of Winter had departed and see it purpled over with countless myriads of flowers. But it is the golden-coloured crocus that gives such warmth to the snowy borders of Winter, making a sunshine on the ground in February, when a large bed of them are growing together, and seeming to give back gold for gold when the sun streams down upon them. Another golden-coloured flower, which is sometimes found in bloom in February, is thecelandine, often mistaken by country children for the buttercup, although the latter seldom flowers until May. The large bright green leaves of thecelandine are among the first to arrest the eye under sheltered hedgerows in Winter even before the flowers appear, so prominent does the dark green stand out amid the surrounding nakedness. Then the flower itself is very beautiful, often displaying nine golden-coloured petals, and, excepting the crocus, making one of the gayest shows in the wreath of Winter. It is often the only green thing we see peeping out through the piles of dead leaves that the wind has drifted under the hedges. The blue periwinkle is also during warm seasons found in flower in February, and, though growing wild, is not very abundant. Very pretty does it look with its blue bud twisted up like an unopened convolvulus; and to come upon a patch of ground lighted by its early flowers cheers the heart like a blue opening in a dull, leaden-coloured sky when it is the only bit of blue that is seen; and country people say that while there is as much blue seen in the sky as is big enough to make a pair of breeches there is hope of it turning out a fine day, no matter how rainy it may have set in. Another flower that blooms on the edge of Winter is the common red or dead nettle, nothing to look at among the showier flowers of Spring, but beautiful when examined closely as a lip-shaped flower. How airily its red hood seems propped up by the stamens! Then its delf, bell-shaped calyx, which can only be seen by holding it up, is as graceful as the leaf of the plant itself, which can hardly be surpassed for beauty of form. Look at this common weed, as it is called, through a glass that magnifies moderately, and you will ever after place the dead-nettle among the choicest of flowers for beauty, small as it is. There you will see rubies imbedded in the richest velvet, as such jewels ought to be, and never pass this common wayside wild flower again without thinking what a rich floral treasure you have had pointed out to you. The common coltsfoot is another Winter flower which blooms before it puts forth its leaves, and is out of flower by the time they make their appearance. Like several other compound flowers, the coltsfoot is composed of many florets, each perfect in itself and furnishing its own separate seed, just as the dandelion does, the down of which we disperse at a breath, and send abroad what will produce scores of flowers. This flower covers miles of our railway embankments, along places where it was rarely seen until the new road was made. The ground ivy, which is not unlike the form of the flowers of the dead-nettle, may be seen in bloom very early. The leaves of this pretty plant shoot out in pairs at the base of the blue-eyed flowers, as if forming a green cushion with scalloped edges for the delicate bloom to rest upon. Rosemary, which figured so largely in the festivals and funerals of our forefathers, flowers in Winter. The winecup was stirred with it before drinking to the bride and bridegroom at a wedding feast. It was also borne before the bridal party to church, and used for decorating the marriage-bed. Nor was it omitted from funerals, though in spite of the many allusions to its having been used both at weddings and funerals in the works of our old poets, we are at a loss to discover the reason, for Herrick only tells us that it "grows for two ends"—marriage and death; but gives no further explanation. It was grown extensively in English gardens in the olden time, and used for many purposes. Chickweed, which belongs to the order of stitchworts—those grand-looking, star-shaped, clear, white flowers that throw such a light around the green shades of Summer—is often found in flower in February, in sheltered places that catch the warmth of the sun. But the chickweed that blooms so early soon disappears, and is replaced by the broad-leaved mouse-ear, another variety that sheds its seed some six or seven times within the year, during which all these new crops flower, amounting to myriads if they have room enough to spread and grow. The stems of this chickweed may often be found half a yard long, and it takes some time to count all the flowers one single stem contains. There is also a pink-coloured chickweed, almost as beautiful to look upon as the plimperl, and another kind that bears bluish-purple flowers.

By the end of February we see signs of spring on every hand. Where there was only a show of brown buds a week or two ago there is now a pale flush of yellowish green, such as we see in a primrose, so faint that at a distance it looks as if a sunbeam had gilded the branches. Draw nearer and you see those tiny brown buds now dotted with green. Spring has touched them with her delicate pencil, and will come round again soon and form them into perfect leaves, so that they may shelter her opening flowers, which will be seen everywhere.

* Descriptions of the Twelve Months. By THOMAS MILLER.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON ALMANACK FOR 1863.

THE CALENDAR.

PRINCIPAL ARTICLES OF THE CALENDAR FOR THE YEAR OF OUR LORD 1863.

	Gregorian, or New Calendar.	Julian, or Old Calendar.
Golden Number	2	2
Ephact	11	XXII
Solar Cycle	24	24
Roman Indiction	6	6
Dominical Letter	D	F
Septuagesima	Feb. 1	Jan. 27
Ash Wednesday	" 18	Feb. 13
Easter Sunday	April 5	March 31
Ascension Day	May 14	May 9
Pentecost—Whit Sunday	" 24	" 19
1st Sunday in Advent	Nov. 29	Dec. 1

The year 1863 is the latter part of the 5623rd and the beginning of the 5624th year since the creation of the world, according to the Jews. The year 5624 begins on Sept. 14, 1863.

The year 1863 answers to the year 6576 of the Julian Period, to the 2616th year from the foundation of Rome, to the 2639th year of the Olympiads, to the 2612th year since the Era of Nabonassar. It answers to the year 7371-2 of the Byzantine Era.

The year 1230 of the Mohammedan Era commences on June 18, 1863, and Ramadan (month of abstinence observed by the Turks) commences on Feb. 20, 1863.

CALENDAR OF THE JEWS FOR THE YEAR 1863.

5623.	1862.	NEW MOONS AND FEASTS.
Tebeth 1	December 23	
" 10	January 1	Fast: Siege of Jerusalem
Schebat 1	" 21	
Adar 1	February 20	
" 13	March 4	Fast of Esther
" 14	" 5	Purim
" 15	" 6	Schuschan Purim
Nisan 1	" 21	
" 15	April 4	Commencement of Passover*
" 16	" 5	Second Feast*
" 21	" 10	Seventh Feast*
" 22	" 11	Eighth Feast*
Ijar 1	" 20	
" 18	May 7	Lag B'omer
Sivan 1	" 19	
" 6	" 24	Feast of Weeks*
" 7	" 25	Second Feast*
Thamuz 1	June 18	
" 18	July 5	Fast: Seizure of the Temple
Ab 1	" 17	
" 10	" 26	Fast: Burning of the Temple
Elul 1	August 16	
5624.		
Tischi 1	September 14	New Year's Feast*
" 2	" 15	Second Feast*
" 3	" 16	Fast: Death of Gedaliah
" 10	" 23	Fast of the Atonement*
" 15	" 28	Feast of the Tabernacles*
" 16	" 29	Second Feast*
" 21	October 4	Feast of Palms
" 22	" 5	End of Feast of Tabernacles*
" 23	" 6	Feast of the Law*
Marches. 1	" 14	
Kislev 1	November 12	
" 25	December 6	Feast of the Dedication of the Temple
Tebeth 1	" 11	
" 10	" 20	Fast: Siege of Jerusalem
Schebat 1	1864. January 9	

Those marked with an asterisk are strictly observed.

BEGINNING OF THE SEASONS, 1863.

	D.	H.	M.
Sun enters Capricornus and Winter begins, 1862, Dec.	22	1	20 a.m.
" " Aries " Spring " 1863, March	21	2	33 a.m.
" " Cancer " Summer " " June	21	11	3 p.m.
" " Libra " Autumn " " Sept.	23	1	16 p.m.
" " Capricornus " Winter " " Dec.	22	7	6 a.m.
The Sun will consequently be in the Winter signs ..	89	1	13
" " " " Spring " ..	92	20	30
" " " " Summer " ..	93	14	13
" " " " Autumn " ..	89	17	50

The Summer is therefore 4 days 13 hours longer than the Winter; 3 days 20 hours and 23 minutes longer than the Autumn; and 17 hours and 43 minutes longer than the Spring.

	1863 D.	H.	M.
The Sun will be on the Equator and going North ..	March 21	2	33 a.m., his declin. being 0° 0' 0"
The Sun will reach his greatest North declination ..	June 21	11	3 p.m. " " 23° 27' 23"
The Sun will be on the Equator and going South ..	Sept. 23	1	16 p.m. " " 0° 0' 0"
The Sun will reach his greatest South declination ..	Dec. 22	7	6 a.m. " " 23° 27' 20"

The Sun will be North of the Equator (comprising the periods of Spring and Summer) 186 days 10 hours 43 minutes.

The Sun will be South of the Equator (comprising the periods of Autumn and Winter) 178 days 19 hours 3 minutes.

MOHAMMEDAN CALENDAR FOR THE YEAR 1863.

Year.	Name of the Months.	Month begins.
1279.	Redschab I.	December 23, 1862.
"	Schabân I.	January 22, 1863.
"	Ramadhân I.	February 20 " "
"	Schewwâl I.	March 22 " "
"	Dsâ'î-kade I.	April 20 " "
"	Dsâ'î-hadsche I.	May 20 " "
1280.	Moharrrom I.	June 18 " "
"	Safar I.	July 18 " "
"	Rebi el-awwel I.	August 16 " "
"	Rebi el-accher I.	September 15 " "
"	Dschemâdi el-awwel I.	October 14 " "
"	Dschemâdi el-accher I.	November 13 " "
"	Redschab I.	December 12 " "
"	Schabân I.	January 11, 1864.

LAW TERMS.

As settled by Statutes 11 Geo. IV., and 1 Will. IV., cap. 70, s. 6 (passed July 23, 1830); and 1 Will. IV., cap. 3, s. 2 (passed Dec. 23, 1830).

Hilary Term	begins January 11	and ends January 31
Easter Term	" April 15	" May 8
Trinity Term	" May 22	" June 12
Michaelmas Term	" November 2	" November 25

UNIVERSITY TERMS, 1863.

OXFORD.

TERM.	BEGINS.	ENDS.
Lent	January 14	March 28
Easter	April 15	May 23
Trinity	May 27	July 11
Michaelmas	October 10	December 17

The Act, July 7.

CAMBRIDGE.

TERM.	BEGINS.	DIVIDES.	ENDS.
Lent	January 13	Feb. 18, Midnight	March 27
Easter	April 10	May 18, " "	June 26
Michaelmas	October 1	Nov. 8, Noon.	Dec. 16

The Commencement, June 23.

ASTRONOMICAL SYMBOLS AND ABBREVIATIONS.

☉ The Sun	25 Phoebe	58 Concordia
☾ New Moon	26 Proserpine	59 —
☾ First Quarter of Moon	27 Eaterpe	60 Danie
☾ Full Moon	28 Bellona	61 Echo
☾ Last Quarter of Moon	29 Amphitrite	62 Erato
☿ Mercury	30 Urania	63 Ausonia
♀ Venus	31 Euphrosyne	64 Angelina
♂ or ♂ The Earth	32 Pomona	65 Maximiliana
♂ Mars	33 Polyhymnia	66 Maia
♂ Ceres	34 Circe	67 Asia
♀ Pallas	35 Leucothea	68 Leto
♂ Juno	36 Fides	69 Ihesperia
♀ Vesta	37 Atalanta	70 Panopea
♂ Astrea	38 Leda	71 Niobe
♀ Hebe	39 Lactitia	72 Feronia
♂ Iris	40 Harmonia	73 Jupiter
♂ Flora	41 Daphne	74 Saturn
♀ Metis	42 Isis	75 Uranus
10 Hygeia	43 Ariadne	76 Neptune
11 Parthenope	44 Nysa	77 Degreos
12 Victoria	45 Eugenia	78 Minutes of Arc
13 Egeria	46 Hestia	79 Seconds of Arc
14 Irene	47 Aglaia	80 Days
15 Eunomia	48 Doris	81 Hours
16 Psyche	49 Pales	82 Minutes of Time
17 Thetis	50 Virginia	83 Seconds of Time
18 Melpomene	51 Nemusa	84 Sunday
19 Fortuna	52 Europa	85 Monday
20 Massilia	53 Calypso	86 Tuesday
21 Lutetia	54 Alexandra	87 Wednesday
22 Calliope	55 Pandora	88 Thursday
23 Thalia	56 Psuedo-Daphne	89 Friday
24 Themis	57 Mnemosyne	90 Saturday

The Symbol ☿ Conjunction, or having the same Longitude or Right Ascension.
☐ Quadrature, or differing 90° in Longitude or Right Ascension.
☿ ☐ Opposition, or differing 180° in Longitude or Right Ascension.

FIXED AND MOVABLE FESTIVALS, ANNIVERSARIES, &c.

Epiphany	Jan. 6	Birth of Queen Victoria ..	May 24
Septuagesima Sunday ..	Feb. 1	Pentecost—Whit Sunday ..	" 24
Quinquagesima—Shrove Sunday ..	" 15	Trinity Sunday	" 31
Ash Wednesday	" 18	Corpus Christi	June 4
Quadragesima—1st Sunday ..	" 22	Accession of Queen Victoria ..	" 20
in Lent	" ..	Proclamation	" 21
St. David	March 1	St. John Baptist—Midsum-mer Day	" 24
Annunciation—Lady Day ..	" 25	St. Michael—Michaelmas Day	Sept. 29
Palm Sunday	" 29	Birth of Prince of Wales ..	Nov. 9
Good Friday	" 30	1st Sunday in Advent ..	" 29
EASTER SUNDAY	" 31	St. Andrew	" 30
Low Sunday	" 12	St. Thomas	Dec. 21
St. George	" 23	CHRISTMAS DAY	" 25
Ascension Sunday	May 10		
Ascension Day—Holy Thursd. ..	" 14		



ROOKS BUILDING THEIR NESTS.

D. OF M.	W.	ANNIVERSARIES, FESTIVALS, REMARKABLE EVENTS.	SUN.				MOON.				HIGH WATER AT			
			Rise.	Set.	Age	Dys.	Rise.	Set.	Age	Dys.	London.	Bridge.	Liverpool.	Dock.
1	S	2D S. IN LENT. St. David	6 49	5 38	1 36	4 30	11	11 12	11 50	8 28	9 2			
2	M	John Wesley died, 1791	6 47	5 40	2 41	4 57	12	—	0 24	9 28	9 49			
3	Tu	R. Hoo ke died, 1703	6 44	5 41	3 49	5 20	13	0 50	1 11	10 10	10 29			
4	W	Bernard Gilpin died, 1583	6 42	5 43	4 59	5 42	14	1 32	1 51	10 46	11 3			
5	Th	La Place died, 1827	6 40	5 45	6 10	6 2	15	2 8	2 25	11 19	11 35			
6	F	Day breaks 4h. 45m.	6 38	5 46	7 21	6 21	16	2 41	2 57	11 51	—			
7	S	Twilight ends 7h. 40m.	6 35	5 48	8 34	6 42	17	3 13	3 29	0 7	0 21			
8	S	3RD SUND. IN LENT	6 33	5 50	9 52	7 4	18	3 43	4 0	0 38	0 55			
9	M	Mrs. Barbauld died, 1835	6 31	5 52	11 7	7 31	19	4 17	4 37	1 15	1 32			
10	Tu	West died, 1820	6 29	5 53	Morn.	8 4	20	4 54	5 12	1 50	2 9			
11	W	Income Tax imposed, 1842	6 27	5 55	0 22	8 44	21	5 31	5 52	2 30	2 53			
12	Th	Length of Day 11h. 33m.	6 24	5 57	1 30	9 35	22	6 15	6 39	3 17	3 45			
13	F	Orsini beheaded, 1858	6 22	5 59	2 28	10 38	23	7 7	7 39	4 17	4 54			
14	S	Klopstock died, 1814	6 20	6 0	3 15	11 53	24	8 16	9 0	5 38	6 26			
15	S	4TH SUND. IN LENT	6 17	6 2	3 54	Aftern.	25	9 48	10 34	7 12	7 58			
16	M	Duchess of Kent died, 1861	6 15	6 4	4 26	2 30	26	11 20	11 59	8 37	9 7			
17	Tu	St. Patrick Massinger died, 1640	6 13	6 5	4 51	3 52	27	—	0 29	9 33	9 58			
18	W	Horne Tooko died, 1812	6 11	6 7	5 15	5 11	28	0 55	1 20	10 23	10 43			
19	Th	Day breaks 4h. 12m.	6 8	6 9	5 36	6 28	29	1 45	2 5	11 3	11 24			
20	F	Lord Mansfield died, 1793	6 6	6 10	5 58	7 44	1	2 25	2 46	11 42	—			
21	S	Duc d'Enghein exec., 1801	6 4	6 12	6 22	8 58	2	3 4	3 23	0 1	0 19			
22	S	5TH SUND. IN LENT	6 2	6 14	6 47	10 9	3	3 41	3 59	0 37	0 55			
23	M	Kotzebue killed, 1819	6 0	6 16	7 17	11 15	4	4 17	4 34	1 12	1 30			
24	Tu	Evelyn died, 1699	5 57	6 17	7 53	Morn.	5	4 52	5 8	1 46	2 4			
25	W	Annunciation. Lady Day	5 55	6 19	8 36	0 14	6	5 26	5 45	2 23	2 43			
26	Th	Twilight ends 8h. 18m.	5 52	6 21	9 25	1 7	7	6 5	6 24	3 2	3 25			
27	F	Cambridge Lent Term ends	5 50	6 22	10 21	1 51	8	6 47	7 14	3 52	4 20			
28	S	Oxford Term ends	5 48	6 24	11 22	2 28	9	7 42	8 19	4 57	5 40			
29	S	PALM SUNDAY	5 46	6 25	Aftern.	2 57	10	9 2	9 44	6 22	7 1			
30	M	Sicilian Vespers, 1282	5 43	6 27	1 33	3 21	11	10 23	11 3	7 41	8 16			
31	Tu	Beethoven died, 1827	5 41	6 29	2 42	3 44	12	11 38	—	8 47	9 10			



T. Macgibbon 1867



"ROSALIND AND CELIA," BY MISS EDWARDS.—FROM "THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS."

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON ALMANACK FOR 1863.

PUBLIC ACTS OF PARLIAMENT PASSED IN 1862, IN THE 25TH AND 26TH YEARS OF HER MAJESTY'S REIGN.

* * * The figure before each act denotes the chapter, and the date after each act records the exact time of passing.

1. An act to apply £973,747 out of the Consolidated Fund to the service of the year ending March 31, 1862. March 10.
2. An act to apply the sum of £18,000,000 out of the Consolidated Fund to the service of the year 1862. March 24.
3. An act to amend the 25 of 25 Vic., c. 5, intituled "An act to amend the law relating to supply Exchequer Bills, and to charge the same on the Consolidated Fund;" and to repeal all provisions giving authority to the Commissioners of the Treasury to fund Exchequer Bills. March 24.
4. An act to enable her Majesty to issue commissions to the officers of her Land Forces and Royal Marines, and to adjutants and quartermasters of her Militia and Volunteer Forces, without affixing her Royal sign manual to them. April 11.
5. An act for punishing mutiny and desertion, and for the better payment of the Army and their quarters. (The Annual Mutiny Act.) April 11.
6. An act for the regulation of her Majesty's Royal Marine Forces while on shore. (The Annual Marine Mutiny Act.) April 11.
7. An act to provide for the registration and transfer of India Stocks at the Bank of Ireland, and for the mutual transfer of such stocks from and to the Banks of England and Ireland respectively. April 11.
8. An act to prevent the employment of women and children during the night (from eight in the evening to six in the morning) in certain operations connected with bleaching by the open-air process. April 11.
9. An act to enable the trustees of Sir John Soane's Museum to send works of art to the International Exhibition of 1862. April 11.
10. An act for continuing for a further limited time (to Jan. 1, 1867) and for extending (to Jan. 1, 1867) the operation of orders made under the Industrial Schools Act, 1861, and the Industrial Schools (Scotland) Act, 1861. April 11.
11. An act to explain the 13 and 14 Vic., c. 59, "An act for the better government of her Majesty's Australian Colonies." April 11.
12. An act for the protection of inventions and designs exhibited at the International Exhibition of 1862. April 29.
13. An act for raising the sum of £1,000,000 by Exchequer Bonds for the service of 1862. May 16.
14. An act to extend to the Isle of Man the provisions of the 18 and 19 Vic., c. 90, as to the payment of costs to and by the Crown. May 16.
15. An act to define the powers of the President and Fellows of the King and Queen's College of Physicians in Ireland with respect to the election of its fellows. May 16.
16. An act for extinguishing certain rights of way through the Netley Hospital estate, in the parish of Hound, in the county of Southampton. May 16.
17. An act to extend (to May 7, 1864) the time for making enrolments under the 24 and 25 Vic., c. 9, an Act to amend the Law relating to the Conveyance of Land for Charitable Uses, and to explain and amend the said act. May 16.
18. An act to amend the law as to the whipping of juvenile and other offenders. May 16. By this act, on summary conviction, the number of strokes are to be specified in the order of justices; and in regard to offenders not over fourteen years of age the instrument is to be a birch rod, and not more than twelve strokes are to be given. No offender is to be whipped more than once for the same offence, and in Scotland no offender above sixteen shall be whipped for theft or crime against person or property.
19. An act to amend the General Pier and Harbour Act, 1861. May 16.
20. An act prohibiting the issue of writs of habens corpus out of England into such of her Majesty's colonies as have courts with authority to grant writs of habens corpus. May 16.
21. An act to amend the law relating to the transfer of stocks and annuities transferable at the Bank of Ireland. May 16.
22. An act to continue certain duties of customs and inland revenue for the service of her Majesty, and to grant, alter, and repeal certain other duties. June 3.
23. An act to amend the 24 and 25 Vic., c. 43, the Summary Procedure on Bills of Exchange (Ireland) Act (1861). June 3.
24. An act to continue to July 1, 1864, and to the end of the then next Session of Parliament, the Peace Preservation (Ireland) Act, 1856, as amended by the 23 and 24 Vic., c. 138. June 30.
25. An act to confirm certain provisional orders under the Local Government Act, 1858, relating to the districts of Hanley, Stroud, Ilfracombe, Longton, Halifax, Ipswich, and Sandown. June 30.
26. An act to extend the power of making statutes possessed by the University of Oxford, and to make further provision for the administration of justice in the Court of the Chancellor of the said University. June 30.
27. An act to authorise payment for a further period (from March 31, 1862, to March 31, 1867) out of the revenues of India in respect of the retiring pay, pensions, and other expenses of that nature of her Majesty's British forces serving in India. June 30.
28. An act to alter and amend the Universities (Scotland) Act in so far as relates to the bequest of the late Dr. Alexander Murray in the University of Aberdeen. June 30.
29. An act to amend and enlarge the acts for the improvement of landed property in Ireland. June 30.
30. An act to amend the 24 and 25 Vic., c. 80, an act for authorising advances of money out of the Consolidated Fund for carrying on public works and fisheries for employment of the poor, and for facilitating the construction and improvement of harbours, and for other purposes. June 30.
31. An act to apply £10,000,000 out of the Consolidated Fund to the service of 1862. July 7.
32. An act to continue the 2 and 3 Vic., c. 74, for preventing the administering of unlawful oaths in Ireland, as amended by the 11 and 12 Vic., c. 89. July 7.
33. An act for vesting in her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the War Department the lands of the Royal Military College at Sandhurst, and for completing certain exchanges of lands now or late of the said college. July 7.
34. An act for the discontinuance of Portsdown Fair, in the county of Southampton, established by charter June 29, 1716. July 7.
35. An act to amend the acts for the regulation of public-houses in Scotland. July 7.
36. An act to appropriate certain portions of land lying between high and low water mark situated in the parishes of Shoebury and Wakering, in the county of Essex, as ranges for the use and practice of artillery. July 17.
37. An act to amend the laws relating to the sale of spirits. July 17.
38. An act for enabling the Commissioners of the Treasury to make arrangements with the Red Sea and India Telegraph Company. July 17.
39. An act to carry into effect the treaty between her Majesty and the United States of America for the suppression of the African slave trade. July 17.
40. An act for amending the 24 and 25 Vic., c. 140, the Rifle Volunteer Grounds Act, 1860. July 17.
41. An act to regulate (from Nov. 1, 1862) the procedure as to questions of law and fact in the High Court of Chancery and the Court of Chancery of the County Palatine of Lancaster. July 17.
42. An act to provide for the education and maintenance of pauper children in certain schools and institutions. July 17.
43. An act to amend the law relating to the giving of aid to discharged prisoners. July 17.
44. An act to amend the West Indian Incumbered Estates Acts, 1854 and 1858. July 17.
45. An act for the better regulation (from Nov. 1, 1862) in certain cases of the procedure in the High Court of Chancery in Ireland. July 17.
46. An act to authorise the inclosure of certain lands, in pursuance of a report of the Inclosure Commissioners for England and Wales. July 29. This act incloses Kirkoswald, Crane Mead and Anwell Marsh, Llanfechell Mountain, Huntingfield Manor, Chigwell, Woudham, Thingwall, Plenneller Common, Barking Common Allotments, and Dagenham Common Allotments.
47. An act respecting the establishment and government of provinces in New Zealand, and to enable the Legislature of New Zealand to repeal the 73rd section of the 15 and 16 Vic., c. 72, an act to grant a representative constitution to the colony of New Zealand. July 29.
48. An act to authorise the completion, after H.R.H. Albert Edward, Prince of Wales, shall attain the age of twenty-one, of arrangements commenced during his minority, under the provisions of the 7 and 8 Vic., c. 65, an act to enable the Council of his Royal Highness to sell and exchange lands and enfranchise copyholds parcel of the possessions of the Duchy of Cornwall, to purchase other lands, and for other purposes. July 29.
49. An act to amend certain provisions of the 24 and 25 Vic., c. 96, 97, 99, and 100, relating to summary jurisdiction in Ireland. July 29.
50. An act for confirming, with amendments, certain provisional orders made by the Board of Trade under the General Pier and Harbour Act, 1861, and the General Pier and Harbour Act (1861) Amendment Act, relating to Carrickfergus, Deal, Oban, St. Ives, Tobermory, and Hastings. July 29.
51. An act to amend the 24 and 25 Vic., c. 105, to prevent the future grant by copy of court roll and certain leases of lands and hereditaments in England belonging to ecclesiastical benefices. July 29.
52. An act to facilitate the proof of title to and the conveyance of real estates. July 29. This important act establishes a registry of the title to landed estates, freehold or leasehold, where on application a party may obtain such registration of his title to land as will make it indefensible. The act also provides for a simplified mode of sale and conveyance of registered land.
53. An act to make further provision respecting lunacy in Scotland. July 29.
54. An act for the settlement of a loan due from the Island of Jamaica to the Imperial Government. July 29.
55. An act to confirm certain provisional orders made under the 14 and 15 Vic., c. 38, an act to facilitate arrangements for the relief of turnpike trusts. July 29.
56. An act to authorise the sale of her Majesty's bakehouse in Penscod-street, Windsor, and to apply the proceeds in the purchase of land or buildings, to be held with Windsor Castle. July 29.
57. An act to make further provision with respect to the raising of money for erecting and improving parochial buildings in Scotland. July 29.
58. An act to render owners of dogs in Ireland liable for injuries to sheep. July 29.
59. An act to indemnify such persons in the United Kingdom as have omitted to qualify themselves for offices and employments, and to extend to March 25, 1863, or to the end of the then Session of Parliament, the time limited for those purposes respectively. July 29.
60. An act for the better management of highways in England. July 29.
61. An act to amend the law relating to duration of contested elections for counties in Ireland, and for establishing additional places for taking the poll at them. July 29.
62. An act to amend the Merchant Shipping Act, 1854; the Merchant Shipping Act Amendment Act, 1855; and the Customs Consolidation Act, 1853. July 29.
63. An act for the better protection of her Majesty's naval and victualling stores. July 29.
64. An act for the more speedy trial of certain homicides committed by persons subject to the Mutiny Act. July 29. By this act soldiers and military persons committing murder or manslaughter anywhere in England may be tried at the Central Criminal Court, London, and in Ireland at the Commission Court, Dublin. The parties convicted may be hanged or otherwise punished in the county or place where the offence was committed, or where tried.
65. An act for the safe keeping of petroleum and other inflammable products dangerous to life and property. July 29.
66. An act for obtaining a declaration of title. July 29. By this act persons having interests in land may obtain from the Court of Chancery a declaration of their title to such interests, so as to enable them to give an indefensible title to persons purchasing their interests from them for a valuable consideration.
67. An act for amending the law relating to copyright in works of the fine arts, and for repressing the commission of fraud in the production and sale of such works. July 29. This act for the first time gives a copyright to paintings, drawings, and photographs. The copyright is for the natural life of the author and seven years after his death.
68. An act for transferring from the Admiralty to the Board of Trade certain powers and duties relative to harbours and navigation under local and other acts, and for other purposes. July 29.
69. An act for giving effect to a convention between her Majesty and the King of Denmark for the mutual surrender of criminals. July 29.
70. An act to apply a sum out of the Consolidated Fund and the surplus of Ways and Means to the service of 1862, and to appropriate the supplies granted in this Session of Parliament. August 7.
71. An act to continue certain turnpike acts in Great Britain. August 7.
72. An act for continuing to May 1, 1867, and to the end of the then next Session of Parliament, the Copyhold Inclosure and Tithe Commission, and entitling the Commissioners to superannuation allowance. August 7.
73. An act to enable the Commissioners of Works to acquire additional land for the purposes of the Public Offices Extension Act of 1859, by way of exchange for land already acquired but not wanted for the purposes of the said act. August 7.
74. An act to revive and continue the 22 Vic., c. 17, an act for amending the laws relating to savings-banks in Ireland. August 7.

76. An act to amend the Weights and Measures (Ireland) Act, 1860, to abolish local and customary denominations of weight, and to regulate the mode of weighing articles sold in Ireland. August 7.

77. An act to suspend the making of lists and the ballots for the Militia of the United Kingdom. August 7.

78. An act for providing a further sum towards defraying the expenses of constructing fortifications for the protection of the Royal Arsenals and Dockyards and the ports of Dover and Portland, and of creating a central arsenal. August 7.

79. An act to amend the law relating to coalmines. August 7. This act prohibits working in coalmines with single shafts and makes other provisions for the security of working in coalmines.

80. An act to defray the charge of the pay, clothing, and contingent and other expenses of the disembodied Militia in Great Britain and Ireland; to grant allowances in certain cases to subaltern officers, adjutants, paymasters, quartermasters, surgeons, assistant-surgeons, and surgeons' mates of the Militia; and to authorise the employment of the non-commissioned officers. August 7.

81. An act to make perpetual the 23 and 24 Vic., c. 111, an act to amend the procedure and powers of the Court of Divorce and Matrimonial Causes. August 7.

82. An act for the more economical recovery of poor rates and other local rates and taxes. August 7.

83. An act to amend the laws in force for the relief of the destitute poor in Ireland, and to continue until July 23, 1863, and to the end of the then next Session of Parliament, the powers of the Commissioners. August 7.

84. An act to continue till July 1, 1863, the duties of excise on sugar made in the United Kingdom, and to amend the laws relating to the duties of excise. August 7.

85. An act to facilitate the transmission of movable property in Scotland. August 7.

86. An act to amend the law relating to commissions of lunacy and the proceedings under the same, and to provide more effectually for the visiting of lunatics, and for other purposes. August 7.

87. An act to consolidate and amend the laws relating to industrial and provident societies. August 7.

88. An act to amend the law relating to the fraudulent marking of merchandise. August 7. This act declares forging a trade mark or applying a forged trade mark to be a misdemeanour, and it affixes heavy penalties to selling, after Dec. 31, 1863, articles with forged or false trade marks. Persons having such articles are bound to give information where they procured them.

89. An act for the incorporation, regulation, and winding-up of trading companies and other associations. August 7.

90. An act for rectifying a clerical error in the act of the present Session, c. 40, with respect to the African Slave Trade Treaty. August 7.

91. An act to incorporate the General Council of Medical Education and Registration of the United Kingdom, and for other purposes. August 7.

92. An act to limit the time for proceeding to elections in counties and boroughs in Ireland. August 7.

93. An act for embanking the north side of the River Thames from Westminster-bridge to Blackfriars-bridge, and for making new streets in and near thereto. August 7.

94. An act to authorise the inclosure of certain lands, in pursuance of a special report of the Inclosure Commissioners. August 7. This act incloses Ceulan-y-maesmawr and Llaneynffelin, Llanfihangel Gneurglyn, Scyborcoed, Lamburne-common, Boscombe, Blythburgh Fen, Swydd Neithon, Iscoed, Norton, Great Burstead, Stapleford, Abbot's Lambourne and Dagenham, West Bergholt, Datchworth and Knobworth, Berkhamsted Saint Mary, otherwise Northchurch, and Warringtonham.

95. An act to amend the law relating to polling-places in the boroughs of New Shoreham, Cricklade, Aylesbury, and East Retford. August 7.

96. An act to render tenable during good behaviour the office of the Officer of the Court of Common Pleas by whom the certificates of acknowledgment of deeds of married women are filed of record. August 7.

97. An act to regulate and amend the law respecting the salmon fisheries of Scotland. August 7.

98. An act for the amendment of the 23 and 24 Vic., c. 139, an act to amend the law concerning the making, keeping, and carriage of gunpowder and compositions of an explosive nature, and concerning the manufacture, sale, and use of fireworks, and for the amendment of an act amending the last-mentioned act. August 7.

99. An act to amend the Bankruptcy Act, 1861. August 7.

100. An act to authorise Improvement Commissioners acting as burial boards to mortgage certain rates for the purposes of the Burial Acts. August 7.

101. An act to make more effectual provision for regulating the police of towns and populous places in Scotland, and for lighting, cleansing, paving, draining, supplying water to, and improving the same, and also for promoting the public health thereof. August 7.

102. An act to amend the Metropolis Local Management Acts. August 7.

103. An act to amend the law relating to parochial assessments in England. August 7.

104. An act for the discontinuance of the Queen's Prison and removal of the prisoners to Whitecross-street Prison. August 7. This act abolishes the famous Queen's Bench Prison.

*** There are 227 local and personal acts declared public, chiefly relating to railways, roads, and gas. There are six private acts printed, among which c. 4 enables the Governors of St. Thomas's Hospital to convey their present site to the Charing-cross Railway Company, and to acquire a new site; and c. 5 amends the powers of leasing and other powers created by act of Parliament in respect to the estates of the earldom of Shrewsbury. There are two private acts not printed, the latter of which is a divorce act, dissolving the marriage of Colonel Gore Boland Mumbey and Sophia Catherine his wife.

STATISTICS OF HUMAN LIFE.—The total number of human beings on earth is now computed in round numbers at 1,000,000,000. They speak 3064 tongues, in which upwards of 1100 religions are preached. The average duration of life is 33½ years. One-fourth of those born die before the seventh, and one-half before the seventeenth year. Out of 100 persons only 6 reach the age of 60 and upwards, while only 1 in 1000 arrives at 100. Out of 500 only 1 attains 80 years. Of the 1,000,000,000 living persons 333,000,000 die annually, 91,000 daily, 3730 every hour, 60 every minute, consequently 1 every second. The loss is, however, balanced by the gain in new births. Marriages are in proportion to single life (bachelors and spinsters) as 100 : 75. Both births and deaths are more frequent in the night than in the day. One-fourth of men are capable of bearing arms, but not 1 in 1000 is by nature inclined for the profession.

COLONIAL AND FOREIGN MAILS.

THE mails are made up for the United States every Saturday evening and on the Tuesday evening and Wednesday morning of alternate weeks; every fourth Tuesday morning. Australia, New South Wales, New Zealand, Tasmania, and Mauritius, via Southampton, 20th, M., 26th via Marseilles, E., British North America, alternate Friday, E. (via United States, Friday, E., letters 6d.) Canada, Wednesday, E. (and Saturday, E., letters via United States, 8d.) Cape Coast Castle, Sierra Leone, 23rd, E. Cape of Good Hope, 5th, E. Ceylon, China, via Marseilles, 10th and 26th, E.; via Southampton, 4th and 20th, M. Egypt, India, and Malta, via Marseilles, 3rd, 10th, 18th, 26th, E. (no mails for Bombay or the North-west Provinces are forwarded on the 10th and 26th, or 4th and 20th); via Southampton, 4th, 12th, 20th, 27th, M. Gibraltar, 4th, 12th, 20th, 27th, M. Newfoundland, via Liverpool, every second Saturday, E.; via Galway, every fourth Friday, E. Vancouver's Island, every Saturday. West Indies, British and Foreign, 2nd and 17th, M.

France and the Continent of Europe, via France, twice daily. Belgium and the Continent of Europe, via Belgium, daily.

THE POSTAGE to the British Colonies and Possessions (except via Marseilles, 9d.) is 6d. under the ½ oz.; France and Belgium, 4d. under ½ oz.; Sardinia, Spain, Majorca, Minorca, or Canary Islands, 6d. under ½ oz. The postage in most cases must be prepaid. To United States, prepayment voluntary. Letters for Canada, Cape of Good Hope, Sierra Leone, Socz, and Mauritius must be prepaid, or 6d. extra is charged on delivery. Cuba, 1s. 6d. Vancouver's Island, 1s. 2½d. In some instances an additional charge is made in the countries where the letters are delivered. Newspapers to the Colonies, &c., 1d., which must be prepaid by a postage stamp; to India, under 4 oz., 2d. via Southampton (3d. via Marseilles).

THE BOOK POST.—Packets containing any number of separate books or other publications, manuscripts, prints, maps, paper, &c. (including printed or lithographic letters), may be sent by the post as follows:—To any place in Great Britain or Ireland, not exceeding four ounces in weight, 1d.; not exceeding eight ounces, 2d.; and so on, 2d. being charged for every half-pound or fraction thereof.

The British Colonies and Dependencies.—To India, Ceylon, New South Wales, Victoria, Tasmania (Van Diemen's Land), South and Western Australia, New Zealand, Mauritius, and Hong-Kong, not exceeding four ounces, 4d.; via Southampton (or 6d. via Marseilles); and so on, two rates being charged for every half-pound or fraction thereof. No packet weighing more than three pounds can be sent to the East Indies or New South Wales.

To every other British Colony, to the Argentine Republic, Hayti, Liberia, and other parts of the East Coast of Africa, not exceeding four ounces, 3d.; half-pound, 6d.; and so on, 6d. for every half-pound or fraction thereof. No book can be sent to any other part of the Cape Colony than Cape Town, Port Elizabeth, and Mossel Bay.

THE CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—For packets of printed publications, not being newspapers, the charge of 3d. for four ounces is made when sent by way of France to Austria, Baden, Bavaria, Bremen, Brunswick, Bucharest, Denmark, Greece, Hamburg, Hanover, Holland, Mecklenburg, Moldavia, Norway, Prussia, Russia, and Poland, Saxo-Coburg, Sweden, Switzerland, Syria, Turkey. Write on the cover of the package "via France," and in any English post-office to Algeria and Belgium the direct charge is 3d.; to Sardinia, via France, 4d.; to Portugal (pamphlets only) direct, 1d. per oz.

The conditions in all cases are—the postage must be prepaid; the cover must be open at the ends or sides; and no written communication or letter must be inclosed in the packet.

REGISTRATION.—Letters and book packets can be registered to all parts of the United Kingdom, Colonial and (letters to) some foreign parts, on payment of 4d. in money, from ten until half-past five o'clock. Receiving-houses, 5 p.m. For the morning mails, between 5.30 and 7.30 p.m. To France the charge is a sum equal to the postage.

The Post Office Money Order is as follows:—Not exceeding £2, 3d.; not exceeding £5, 6d.; not exceeding £7, 9d.; not exceeding £10, 1s.

MONEY ORDERS.—Orders are issued and paid in London, and within the three-mile circle, and in Dublin and in Edinburgh, between the hours of ten and four; in most other places, between 9 a.m. and 6 p.m. Provincial Money Order Offices are kept open till eight o'clock on Saturday night for the convenience of the labouring classes. Charge, 3d. for any sum not exceeding £2; 6d., above £2; 9d., above £5; 1s., above £7 up to £10.

Post Office Orders for Canada, 1s. for any sum not above £2; 2s., above £2; 3s., above £5 and not exceeding £7.

When application is made for a money order payable in London or at any other town where there is more than one Money Order Office, the remitter should say at which of such offices he wishes it to be paid, otherwise the order can be cashed at the Head Office alone. It is not incumbent on a postmaster to supply such information relative to local or provincial offices, but the nearest Money Order Office to any street in London may be ascertained by referring to the street list, "British Postal Guide."

LONDON DISTRICT.—Letters and newspapers going from one part of Town to another must be posted at the Town Receiving Houses and (letters only) Pillar Boxes at 9.11 a.m., 12 noon, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 5.30, 6, 9 p.m.; at District Offices, 5, 9.15, 11.15 a.m., 12.15, 1.15, 3.15, 4.15, 5.15, 6.15, 6.45 p.m.; Chief Office, 6.45, 9, 11.30 a.m., 12.30, 1.30, 2.30, 3.30, 4.30, 5.30, 6.45 p.m.

The District Offices are—Chief Office, St. Martin's-le-Grand, and Lombard-street Branch, E.C.; 128, High Holborn, and Charing-cross Branch, West Strand, W.C.; Lower-street, Islington, N.; 78, Church-street, Bethnal-green, N.E. (temporary); Nassau-place, Commercial-road East, E.; 170, High-street, Southwark, S.E.; Westminster-road, Lambeth, S.; Little Charlotte-street, Buckingham-gate, S.W.; 19, Old Cavendish-street, W.; Eversholt-street, Camden-town, N.W.

RATES OF POSTAGE (INLAND).—Letters not above ½ oz., 1d.; not above 1 oz., 2d.; and so on, 2d. for every ounce or fraction thereof. Registered newspapers, &c., free for fourteen days.

REGISTERED LETTERS, &c.—The latest time for registering letters, &c., for the London district deliveries, and for the evening mails, at the chief office, the district offices, and the receiving offices, is half an hour before the latest time for posting for the dispatch by which they are to be forwarded. For the London district dispatch at seven a.m., and for the morning mails, letters can be registered at the receiving-houses between 5.30 and 7.30 p.m. the previous evening; and, for the morning mails only, at the chief district offices between 7.0 and 7.15 a.m. Letters for the morning mails cannot be registered at the town receiving-houses between 5 and 5.30 p.m., and no letter can be registered after 7.30 p.m. The registration fee is now reduced to 4d.

REDIRECTED LETTERS.—Notices of removal, and applications for letters to be redirected, must be addressed to the Secretary: the particulars of the name, late place of residence, and present abode, should be stated in full, and the application must be signed by the party claiming the letters.



THE CUCKOO SINGS.

D. OF M.	D. OF W.	ANNIVERSARIES, FESTIVALS, REMARKABLE EVENTS.	SUN.			MOON.			HIGH WATER AT			
			Rises.	Sets.	Age	Rises.	Sets.	Age	London Bridge.	Liverpool Dock.		
1	W	Isaac Milner died, 1820	5 38	6 30	3 50	4 5	13	0 9	0 32	9 32	9 51	
2	Th	Day breaks 3h. 37m.	5 36	6 32	5 2	4 25	14	0 54	1 13	10 10	10 27	
3	F	GOOD FRIDAY	5 34	6 34	6 17	4 45	15	1 32	1 49	10 44	11 2	
4	S	Goldsmith died, 1774	5 32	6 36	7 35	5 8	○	2 6	2 24	11 19	11 38	
5	S	EASTER SUNDAY	5 30	6 37	8 52	5 33	17	2 41	3 0	11 54	—	
6	M	Albert Durer died, 1528	5 27	6 39	10 6	6 5	18	3 16	3 35	0 13	0 32	
7	Tu	Davenant died, 1608	5 25	6 40	11 20	6 44	19	3 54	4 13	0 51	1 11	
8	W	Lorenzo the Magnif. d., 1492	5 23	6 42	Morn.	7 32	20	4 33	4 52	1 30	1 52	
9	Th	Opie died, 1807	5 21	6 44	0 23	8 33	21	5 14	5 38	2 16	2 41	
10	F	Cambridge Easter Term beg.	5 19	6 45	1 13	9 43	22	6 3	6 30	3 8	3 40	
11	S	Buonaparte abdicated, 1814	5 16	6 47	1 54	10 59	23	7 2	7 36	4 14	4 52	
12	S	LOW SUNDAY	5 14	6 49	2 28	Aftern.	24	8 14	8 57	5 35	6 17	
13	M	Twilight ends 9h. 0m.	5 12	6 51	2 55	1 36	25	9 39	10 20	6 58	7 40	
14	Tu	Otway died, 1685	5 10	6 52	3 19	2 55	26	11 2	11 37	8 15	8 45	
15	W	Easter Term begins. Oxford (Term begins)	5 8	6 54	3 40	4 10	27	—	0 7	9 13	9 37	
16	Th	Fusell died, 1825	5 6	6 56	4 1	5 25	28	0 35	0 59	9 59	10 20	
17	F	Franklin died, 1790	5 3	6 57	4 24	6 38	29	1 21	1 42	10 42	11 0	
18	S	John Fox died, 1587	5 1	6 59	4 49	7 51	30	2 4	2 22	11 19	11 36	
19	S	2ND SUN. AFT. EAST.	4 59	7 1	5 16	8 58	1	2 41	2 58	11 54	—	
20	M	Day breaks 2h. 41m.	4 57	7 2	5 50	10 1	2	3 16	3 34	0 12	0 29	
21	Tu	Abelard died, 1142	4 55	7 4	6 30	10 57	3	3 51	4 8	0 46	1 4	
22	W	Henry VII. died, 1509	4 53	7 6	7 17	11 44	4	4 26	4 43	1 21	1 39	
23	Th	St. George	4 51	7 7	8 10	Morn.	5	5 1	5 19	1 57	2 17	
24	F	Defoe died, 1731	4 49	7 9	9 10	0 24	6	5 39	5 59	2 37	2 59	
25	S	Cowper died, 1800	4 47	7 10	10 12	0 56	7	6 21	6 44	3 22	3 47	
26	S	3RD SUN. AFT. EAST.	4 45	7 12	11 17	1 22	8	7 9	7 39	4 17	4 52	
27	M	Sir W. Jones died, 1794	4 43	7 14	Aftern.	1 46	9	8 14	8 52	5 30	6 8	
28	Tu	Chaucer died, 1400	4 41	7 15	1 32	2 7	10	9 30	10 5	6 43	7 16	
29	W	Le Sueur died, 1655	4 39	7 17	2 43	2 27	11	10 38	11 12	7 50	8 19	
30	Th	Twilight ends 9h. 42m.	4 37	7 18	3 54	2 47	12	11 41	—	8 44	9 6	





CHURCH OF ST. JAMES THE LESS, WESTMINSTER.—FROM THE “ ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS,”

MARCH AND APRIL.

PLEASANT is it now during a country walk to hear the sharp, bright, plough-share whistle through the moist soil with a sound that seems in keeping with the loud March wind; to see the bright, clean-cut earth lying furrow above furrow, like the clean ridges which the receding sea leaves on a brown, level beach; and to inhale the smell of the new upturned earth which is as healthy as sniffing the ocean. Pleasant is it also to watch the sower as, with his corn-hopper before him, he scatters the grain with a regular swing of the arm, to which his measured footstep keeps time as true as the beating of a clock, while the daring rooks follow nigh upon his heels, or sweep down close above his head, as if meditating a descent on the corn he carries. May we be forgiven—for the sake of the birds—for wishing that the farmer had to eat just enough of his own grain to know what the anguish is if he has steeped it in poison to kill the rooks, for, of all Spring sounds, except the childlike bleating of pretty lambs, none rings more cheerily upon our ears than the cawing of a rookery. I like to see them sailing about the high, windy elms that overtop and surround some old gable-ended manorhouse; the very noise they make has ever seemed to me to enhance the tranquillity of the scene, telling how they have built their nests and reared their young without ever having been disturbed by the proprietors of the estate through many generations. You hear them almost before the morning has dawned talking to one another in the branching streets of their airy city, for as soon as it is light they descend into the neighbouring fields to breakfast on dew-worms, which they are very fond of. If they pull up plants it is only to get at the larvae of insects which feed on the roots, and the millions of insects they destroy—that but for the rooks would feed on the crops—is beyond number. No farmer who has an eye to his own interest will ever destroy birds; but for them we should be infested with such a plague of flies and caterpillars as laid bare the land of Egypt. I like to see their stately walk along the furrows of a newly-ploughed field, the dainty way in which they lift up one foot after the other, and that peculiar side-to-side motion which gives such a swing to their tails. Who that has stopped under an oak has not seen hundreds of caterpillars which, having fed on the beautiful foliage, hang suspended by the threads they have spun under the boughs. These the rooks make short work of when they alight on the tree by flapping their great black wings and beating down the insects in myriads; and, having done this, they alight on the ground and feed so heartily at times that they seem to have a difficulty in flying back to the rookery.

We now hear the thrush and blackbird singing in the early morning as soon as it is light, which is often above an hour before sunrise, and the very ring of their voices tell us that Winter has departed. The thrush may now be seen perched on some rail or gatepost, his bright, round eye looking out on the surrounding landscape, while his spotted breast heaves up and down as he throws out rich gushes of music. Once heard, you can ever after distinguish his song from that of any other bird as soon as you have caught a few notes; not that he always sings alike, but there is something so regular and measured in his music, never seeming in a hurry, but conscious of his own strength, and a perfect master of his instrument, he seems to take his time about it, now and then shutting his eyes, as if to show you he could go to sleep over it if he pleased, and even then sing much better than many other birds when they are wide awake. The blackbird is a softer singer than the thrush, and you must be very near to catch all his low, sweet notes if listening while the March wind is blowing. Then he is a bird that loves solitude, seeming to find delight enough in his own singing without caring for any other listeners; fond, too, of dark, shady places, much more so than the nightingale. These, and the skylark, are our earliest English minstrels, for they never leave us, but brave our severest winters, and cheer us with their glad songs while most of our Summer songsters are still far away across the seas. And those far-away birds that will soon return, which our old poets call God's messengers, ever going to and fro on the earth, how wonderful are their ways! Little frail things as they are, what journeys they undertake without making any more preparation than spreading out their wings and cleaving the yielding air! Over wide seas they pass, resting we know not when nor where, only knowing that they are again heard singing in far-distant countries where it is still summer, but how they got there is only known to Him who seeth not a sparrow fall to the ground unheeded, for to man they are neither beholden for food nor shelter. Now the bark-peelers are at work in the woods, and the osier-peeler busy in the holts by the rivers. What an aroma fills the air where the bark-peelers are employed stripping the trees as soon as the sap has begun to ascend! It is neither like the smell of flowers nor new-mown hay, but most like that of mixed hawthorn buds and lilacs, supposing their perfume to be ten times stronger than it is. Many reckon the smell of new bark to be the healthiest that we can inhale, and it is worth journeying to the woods for, as this real forest smell can only be enjoyed among the bark-peelers. And now the daisies are out, for April has greened the ground and powdered it with their silvery flowers, and made the meadows a soft carpet to walk upon, richly diapered. We see the leaves growing larger every day, and know that Spring is making green bowers for the returning birds to build and sing in, underneath which she will hide their young ones. We hear the bee murmuring in the grass among the opening flowers, and catch the faint hum of insects high up amid the trees. The hedges no longer look bare, and rent, and deserted, like houses from which the inhabitants have fled, for April is putting them in good repair, and colouring them once more with her refreshing green, that delicate Spring green which the dyer's art has not yet imitated. How we strive to bring this green into our walled cities, so as to preserve some remembrance of the open country where all is now so fresh and beautiful! We never see a grass-plot before a door in our smoky streets without thinking of the altars of the old Pagans, for it seems an offering to Nature as if placed there to acknowledge her presence. How the little plot of grass is patted, and watered, and cut to keep it green and level, and with what delight the citizen brings out his chair in the evening to sit by it and look at it as he tries to fancy hard that he is in the country! He points with pride to the solitary altar that overhangs the stagnant ditch at the end of his little garden, for in it he sees signs of the progress Spring is making, and, as he takes his ten or twelve strides over his tiny lawn, for so he calls it, he dreams of green meadow sweeps and breezy downs to which he will soon be borne by the rapid railway when the time to enjoy his Summer holiday arrives. We also like to place our beloved dead where the grass grows and the trees wave, and the birds sing, far away from the jarring sound and noisy traffic of cities.

March and April bring with them Spring flowers in abundance, and the pleasant sound of "Come, buy my pretty primroses!" is by this time a familiar cry in our city streets. There is no yellow so pure, and pale, and delicate as that of the primrose, nor any wild flower grown that has such a sweet, clean look, especially if we find it blowing on some sunny slope in the midst of green fields, for by the dusty wayside it soon loses its delicate complexion. Unlike the generality of starshaped, five-petalled flowers, the bloom of the primrose is united at the base, having no division saving what is seen on the

outer rim of the flower, and which cannot be divided without tearing the blossom to pieces, while with most flowers any single petal may be torn off and the rest remain as perfect on the calyx as they were before. Pull the primrose out of its sheath, and the beautiful golden neck will be seen that was before concealed; turn it upside down, and the funnel-shaped flower will lose none of its beauty; nor can art excel the graceful form of the corolla. A glass made with such a slender neck and exquisitely-shaped lip as that of the primrose would be a delightful acquisition to the many elegant ornaments manufactured to hold flowers. The primrose, like the cowslip and polyanthus, is many-flowered, and it is only through some strange freak of Nature that all the bloom does not stand up in a tuft on a single stalk, like the cowslip and other similar umbel-shaped flowers, to which family it belongs. This can be clearly seen by examining a primrose-root closely when the flower-buds lie clustered together and unopened in their little cradle of green leaves, which must be divided to see the tuft of buds that lie below. Why this tuft should not be uplifted, and a dozen or more primroses be seen when it is in flower, all growing on one single stalk, we are not able to divine. Were it to grow so it would be one of the most beautiful wild flowers that adorn the velvet valleys of England, and for grandeur eclipse almost any other plant. Some florists think it possible to grow the primrose in a tuft like the sweetwilliam; and it is believed that the polyanthus originally grew like the primrose, with only at first a single flower on a stalk, the same as a daisy. Cowslips we have gathered above a foot in length, with nearly thirty blooms on a single stalk, and sometimes we have found the flowers nearly as large as small primroses. Like daisies, cowslips love to be out in the sun in the open fields, while the modest primrose—happily called modest—delights in sheltered and shady places, seeming to seek retirement as if wishing to veil its beauty. That the cowslip is a sun-loving flower is shown by the crimson spots at the bottom of its cup; and pleasant it is to walk through field beyond field with cowslips growing on each side the old winding footpath, and in spots where they, no doubt, grew centuries ago. We know places in England that are called cowslip pastures in old leases that date as far back as the Reformation, and are covered with cowslips in Spring at the present time. They are old pastures, with a turf that yields to the foot like a thick carpet, never bearing grass enough to pay for mowing, but feeding such sheep as we seldom see anywhere else beside, for they pass more time in sleeping than they do in feeding, so fattening are those rich old pasture-grounds. Then there are great woods close at hand abounding in bluebells and lilies-of-the-valley—for they would not know what flower you meant if you called the bluebell a wild hyacinth in that out-of-the-world part of the country. And in little nooks, half hidden in the sunny woodbanks, nestle the sweet wood violets, betraying themselves by their fragrance even before they were found. Heaven be praised, no railroad has yet desecrated these sweet green woods, nor defiled by its smoke those cowslip-covered pastures which, in my boyish days, I fancied were like the golden fields of Eanna, and that when the squire's pretty daughter came there to gather cowslips she was fairer than Proserpine. Even beside the picturesque highways there are raised footways, only divided from the fields by hedges, with stiles at the entrance of almost every field, which you might climb over and go anywhere into the green country beyond. Some of these stiles led to footpaths that went winding away up the hills as if to tempt you into the plantation and woods that crowned their summits, where the early-building birds made their nests and reared their young, and were rarely disturbed. Or you come to sequestered cottages, inhabited by woodmen and gamekeepers, standing in places where you would never have thought of looking for a human habitation; and sometimes you caught sight of such a sweet face at one of the lattices, that you thought of it for days, and dreamed of it for nights after, and sighed to think of the beauty buried in those solitudes. We always mixed violets and primroses together in our wild-flower posies, and bluebells and cowslips, as town children, when they get out in the suburbs, still mix buttercups and daisies together. I often fancy now that all those pretty names chime together like sweet music; that there is a rustic rhythm in primroses and violets, in cowslips and bluebells, and buttercups and daisies; and that, if a single word is transposed, the melody is lost. They seem almost like the first words we were taught to utter, so little were we when led by the hand into the pleasant fields that stretch every way around the home of our childhood, to gather these dear old English flowers, that still retain their ancient Saxon names unaltered. Except in colour, there is but little resemblance between the bluebell of Spring and the blue harebell that flowers at the close of Summer, as the latter grows singly, while the wild hyacinth grows in such a close cluster that the flowers touch one another, and some of these heads may be found nearly a foot long when all the bells have opened, for then they are wider apart. The buds are darker when folded than they are when fully blown, and it is only in the open flower we see that graceful curve which the lip of the bell makes bent backward. We have often thought, from the frequent mention of it in his works, that the violet must have been one of Shakespeare's favourite flowers. He makes it "sweeter than the lids of Juno's eyes;" and when he selects a delightful spot for the gentle south wind to blow upon it is "a bank of violets," and many are his beautiful allusions to this little fairy of the flowers. We hold that the violet of Spring is nearly a perfect purple; and that the violet which flowers at the end of Summer and has no perfume is alone blue. Milton calls it "the glowing violet"—a warmer epithet than could be given to blue, or to the small golden-eyed centre of this little flower. Like the rose, the violet retains its fragrance long after it has withered, and leaves its sweet odour on whatever is placed near it. What a beautiful sight is a large bed of wild wood anemones all nodding their heads together in the April breeze! Then they have a colour of their own, unlike that of any other Spring flower, which seems to change before every breeze that blows, showing at one moment flashes of pale purple as their heads bend down, then moving back in lines of light as they display the inside of the flowers, and so ever changing their pleasing hues of lilac and white at every stir of air that sets them in motion. Then they hang their heads aside so prettily, as if they were ashamed of the wind disarranging their neatness, as it does, and letting in the sun to look at them. How beautifully the petals spring from the little tripod with upturned feet, for such is the involucre which forms the calyx of the anemone! Let botanists call it what they please. The leaves of this flower are elegantly cut, and might be used as a pattern for snipping out pretty paper borders. There are parts of England where, in Spring, we may walk along for the hour together over ground covered with bluebells, primroses, and anemones. No garden was ever spread out with such beds as these, for they almost seem never-ending—a pathway extending for miles with a broad border on each hand of blue and gold. We believe that no mortal was ever wholly vicious that liked to look at flowers, but that there must be something good in everybody who admires them. Who can tell what good they have done for mankind—what virtues they have awakened—what vices destroyed? He only who made them so fair.

LIST OF THE MOST EMINENT PERSONS WHO HAVE
DIED DURING THE LAST TWELVE MONTHS.

1861.

- 20.—Field Marshal Count Nugent, K.C.B., a famous Austrian commander.
- 22.—Caroline [Janetta, Countess] of Essex.
- 26.—Mrs. Anne Ellis, daughter of the famous British Admiral, Sir Peter Parker, Bart., who was in the Royal Navy more than 120 years ago!
- 26.—Leicester Fitzgerald Charles Stanhope, fifth Earl of Harrington.
- Sept. 1.—Byron Noel King Noel, by courtesy Viscount Ockham, and in his own right Baron Wentworth, grandson of the poet, Lord Byron.
- 3.—Sir J. J. Smith, Bart.
- 6.—The Most Rev. J. Sumner, D.D., Archbishop of Canterbury.
- 7.—The Rev. Dr. Breton, D.C.L., formerly Rector of Alton-Barnes, Wilts, and Abbot Stoke, Dorsetshire, Prebendary of Salisbury.
- 12.—Lord Edward Cecil, third son of the present Marquis of Exeter.
- 12.—C. L. Phipps, Esq., of Dilton Court, Wilts, Lieut.-Col. of the Royal Wiltshire Yeomanry Cavalry.
- 19.—George Granville Francis Egerton, second Earl of Ellesmere.
- 22.—Sir R. H. Gunning, Bart.

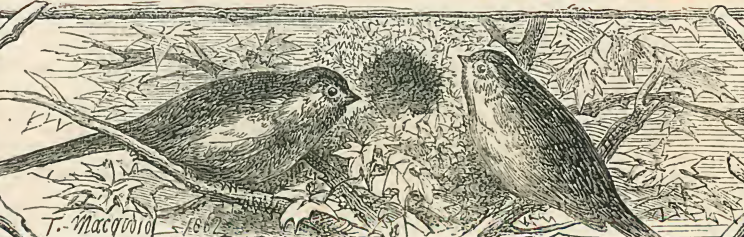
COMPARATIVE ENUMERATION OF THE POPULATION OF THE
UNITED KINGDOM.

THE ASCERTAINED INCREASE OF POPULATION IN ENGLAND AND WALES BETWEEN 1851 AND 1861, in eleven divisions of Registration Districts, is as follows:—*London* (within the limits of the Metropolis Local Government Act) had increased from 2,362,236 in 1851 to 2,803,034 in 1861; *South-eastern* (Surrey and Kent [extra-metropolitan], Sussex, Hants, Berks), from 1,628,416 to 1,846,876; *South Midland* (Middlesex [extra-metropolitan], Herts, Bucks, Oxford, Northampton, Hunts, Beds, Cambridge), from 1,234,382 to 1,295,375; *Eastern* (Essex, Suffolk, Norfolk), from 1,113,952 to 1,142,202; *South-western* (Wilts, Dorset, Devon, Cornwall, Somerset), from 1,803,261 to 1,835,551; *West Midland* (Gloucester, Hereford, Salop, Stafford, Worcester, Warwick), from 2,136,573 to 2,436,137; *North Midland* (Leicester, Rutland, Lincoln, Nottingham, Derby), from 1,215,501 to 1,238,718; *North-western* (Cheshire and Lancashire), from 2,488,438 to 2,934,722; *York* (Yorkshire), from 1,789,047 to 2,015,329; *Northern* (Durham, Northumberland, Cumberland, Westmorland), from 969,126 to 1,151,281; *Welsh* (Monmouthshire and Wales), from 1,186,697 to 1,312,500. The total in 1851 being 17,927,609 against that of 20,661,725 in 1862, showing an increase in the ten years of 2,134,116 persons.



NIGHTINGALE IN FULL SONG.

D. OF M.	D. OF W.	ANNIVERSARIES, FESTIVALS, REMARKABLE EVENTS.	SUN.				MOON.			HIGH WATER AT			
			Rises.	H.	M.	Set.	Rises.	Set.	Age	London Bridge.	Liverpool Dock.	Morn.	Aftern.
1	F	Abbé Paris, died, 1727	4 35	7	20	5 9	3 8	13	0 6	0 28	9 28	9 49	
2	S	Leonardo da Vinci died, 1520	4 33	7	22	6 28	3 32	14	0 50	1 11	10 11	10 31	
3	S	4TH SUN. AFT. EAST.	4 31	7	24	7 46	4 1	15	1 33	1 53	10 51	11 11	
4	M	Tippoo Saib killed, 1799	4 29	7	25	9 2	4 39	16	2 13	2 33	11 32	11 54	
5	Tu	Napoleon I. died, 1821	4 28	7	27	10 12	5 24	17	2 54	3 16	—	0 15	
6	W	Duc de Bourbon killed, 1527	4 26	7	28	11 9	6 22	18	3 37	3 58	0 36	0 58	
7	Th	Suckling died, 1641	4 24	7	30	11 54	7 31	19	4 20	4 44	1 22	1 46	
8	F	Easter Term ends	4 22	7	31	Morn.	8 49	20	5 8	5 33	2 11	2 37	
9	S	Schiller died, 1805	4 21	7	33	0 31	10 6	21	5 59	6 28	3 6	3 36	
10	S	ROGATION SUNDAY.	4 19	7	34	0 59	11 27	22	6 58	7 30	4 8	4 43	
11	M	R. Wilson died, 1782	4 17	7	36	1 22	Aftern.	23	8 5	8 43	5 21	5 58	
12	Tu	Strafford beheaded, 1641	4 15	7	38	1 45	2 0	24	9 20	9 54	6 32	7 8	
13	W	Bourdaloue died, 1704	4 14	7	39	2 6	3 13	25	10 30	11 6	7 44	8 15	
14	Th	Ascension Day Holy Thursd	4 13	7	41	2 28	4 26	26	11 37	—	8 42	9 8	
15	F	Day breaks 1h. 6m.	4 11	7	42	2 51	5 36	27	0 4	0 30	9 31	9 55	
16	S	Hoadley died, 1776	4 10	7	44	3 17	6 46	28	0 53	1 17	10 16	10 38	
17	S	6TH S.A.EAST. of Sun	4 8	7	45	3 48	7 51	29	1 38	2 0	10 57	11 17	
18	M	Camb. Easter Term divides	4 7	7	47	4 26	8 49	1	2 19	2 39	11 35	11 53	
19	Tu	Ann Boleyn beheaded, 1536	4 6	7	48	5 11	9 39	2	2 57	3 15	—	0 10	
20	W	Length of Day 15h. 45m.	4 4	7	49	6 2	10 21	3	3 32	3 49	0 27	0 44	
21	Th	Twilight ends 11h. 28m.	4 3	7	50	6 59	10 55	4	4 6	4 25	1 3	1 21	
22	F	Trinity Term begins	4 1	7	52	8 1	11 24	5	4 43	5 0	1 38	1 57	
23	S	Oxford Easter Term ends	4 0	7	54	9 5	11 48	6	5 19	5 37	2 15	2 34	
24	S	PENTECOST. WHIT SUND.	3 59	7	55	10 10	Morn.	7	5 56	6 17	2 55	3 20	
25	M	Paley died, 1805 (Sunday)	3 58	7	56	11 16	0 10	8	6 42	7 5	3 43	4 8	
26	Tu	Venerable Bede died, 735	3 57	7	57	Aftern.	0 31	9	7 30	7 59	4 37	5 10	
27	W	Oxford Trinity Term begins	3 56	7	58	1 33	0 49	10	8 32	9 7	5 45	6 18	
28	Th	Length of day 16h. 5m.	3 55	8	0	2 47	1 10	11	9 40	10 11	6 49	7 21	
29	F	Sir H. Davy died, 1829	3 54	8	1	4 3	1 33	12	10 43	11 14	7 52	8 19	
30	S	Pope died, 1744	3 53	8	2	5 20	1 58	13	11 41	—	8 45	9 11	
31	S	TRINITY SUNDAY.	3 52	8	3	6 37	2 31	14	0 7	0 33	9 36	10 1	





"THE WHISPER." BY J. SANT.—FROM "THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS."

THE popular painter whose pleasing picture we have engraved has undoubtedly imitated, either consciously or unconsciously, Sir Joshua Reynolds in the pictures of child-life which he has made his more particular specialty. Whether, like Sir Joshua, Mr. Sant is also "a bachelor," we cannot say, but we can certify that he is not "old." The fact that the living painter is a follower of the deceased master is evident both in the subjects chosen and in the style of execution; while the appreciation in which the works of Mr. Sant are held is a proof of his having been so with considerable success. The picture the subject of our Engraving arrests the eye in the International Gallery by the force and depth of its effect and the richness of its colour. The flesh-tints, or, as artists term them, the "carnations;" the deep red mantle; the

diverse hues, or, as they are popularly called, "shades," of brown hair; the vine-leaves; the sombre, warm green background; the poppy and other flowers, &c., form a very pleasing combination of colour. The handling, as is usual in the works of this painter, is broad and free. The attitudes and expressions of the little maidens are very natural, and, with the title, suggestive; but as these—we trust we may be permitted to say—have been faithfully preserved by our draughtsman and engraver, we will leave the reader to speculate upon whom these pretty little ladies have apparently caught sight of or expect, and the nature of the seemingly mischievous and naughty confidence "whispered" in what is, probably, their place of concealment.

STAMP AND OTHER GOVERNMENT DUTIES.

RECEIPTS.

For £2 and upwards One Penny.
N.B. Persons receiving the money are to pay the duty.

Receipts may be stamped within fourteen days of date on payment of £5, or within one month on payment of £10, penalty: after that time they cannot be stamped.

Penalty for giving a receipt without a stamp £10
Penalty for not effectually cancelling or obliterating adhesive stamps when used £10
Penalty for frauds in the use of adhesive stamps £20

AGREEMENTS (NOT UNDER SEAL).

Of the value of £5 or upwards 6d.
If the agreement contains 2160 words, or upwards, then for every quantity of 1080 words over the first 1080 a further progressive duty of 6d.

Exemptions.—Letters containing any agreement in respect of merchandise, by post, between merchants or traders in Great Britain or Ireland, residing, and actually being, at the time, at the distance of fifty miles from each other; agreements relating to sale of goods; to hire of labourers, servants, and seamen; and to rack-rent leases under £5 per annum.
Agreements may be stamped within fourteen days after date without penalty, and at any time after fourteen days on payment of £10 penalty.

LEASES AND CONVEYANCES.

Lease or Tack of any lands, tenements, hereditaments, or heritable subjects, at a yearly rent, for less than thirty-five years, or less than a year, without any sum of money by way of fine, premium, or grassum paid for the same:—

Yearly rent not exceeding £5 .. 0 6	Exceed. £25 and not exc. £50 .. 5 0
Exceed. £5 and not exc. £10 .. 1 0	" 50 " 75 .. 7 6
" 10 " 15 .. 1 6	" 75 " 100 .. 10 0
" 15 " 20 .. 2 0	" 100, then for every £50
" 20 " 25 .. 2 6	or any fractional part of £50 .. 5 0

Lease or Tack of any lands, tenements, hereditaments, or heritable subjects, for any term of years exceeding thirty-five, at a yearly rent, with or without any sum of money by way of fine, premium, or grassum.

	Term not exceeding 100 Years.	Term exceeding 100 Years.
Where yearly rent not exceeding £5	£ s. d. 0 3 0	£ s. d. 0 6 0
And where exceeding £5 and not exceeding £10	0 6 0	0 12 0
" 10 " 15	0 9 0	0 18 0
" 15 " 20	0 12 0	1 4 0
" 20 " 25	0 15 0	1 10 0
" 25 " 50	1 10 0	3 0 0
" 50 " 75	2 5 0	4 10 0
" 75 " 100	3 0 0	6 0 0
Same exceeding £100, then for every £50, and also for any fractional part of £50	1 10 0	3 0 0

And where any such Lease or Tack as aforesaid shall be granted in consideration of a fine, premium, or grassum, and also of a yearly rent, such Lease or Tack shall be chargeable also, in respect of such fine, premium, or grassum, with the *ad valorem* stamp or conveyances, pursuant to the 13th and 14th Vict., c. 97; see below.

Duplicate or Counterpart are chargeable with Progressive Duty, as under the 13th and 14th Vict., c. 97.

LICENCE TO DEMISE Copyhold Lands, Tenements, or Hereditaments, or the Memorandum thereof, if granted out of Court, and the Copy of Court Roll of any such Licence, if granted in Court:—

Where the clear yearly value of the estate to be demised shall be ex-pressed in such Licence, and shall not exceed £75 14th Vict., c. 97.
And in all other cases, 10s.

Purchase or consideration money expressed:	£ s. d.	Exc. £200 and not exc. £225	£ s. d.
Not exceeding £25	0 2 6	225	1 5 0
Exc. £25 and not exc. £50	0 5 0	275	1 7 6
" 50 " 75	0 7 6	300	1 10 0
" 75 " 100	0 10 0	350	1 15 0
" 100 " 125	0 12 6	400	2 0 0
" 125 " 150	0 15 0	450	2 5 0
" 150 " 175	0 17 6	500	3 0 0
" 175 " 200	1 0 0	550	3 15 0

LETTER OR POWER OF ATTORNEY.

Letter or Power of Attorney, or commission or factory in the nature thereof £1 10 0

And where the same, together with any schedule or other matter put or indorsed thereon, or annexed thereto, shall contain 2160 words or upwards, then for every entire quantity of 1080 words contained therein, over and above the first 1080 words, a further progressive duty of 20s. under 55th George III., but under Act of 1850 0 10 0

Power for payment of an annual sum not exceeding £10, or a sum not exceeding £20 0 5 0

ADMISSIONS.

To act in any Court as Advocate	£50
To the degree of a Barrister-at-law in England or Ireland	50
As Attorney, Solicitor, or Proctor in England or Ireland	25
To act as Notary Public in England	30
To be Fellow of College of Physicians	25
To a Corporation in respect of privilege	1
To ditto any other ground	3
To any Ecclesiastical Benefice in England or Ireland	7

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, PROMISSORY NOTES, &c.

INLAND BILL OF EXCHANGE, DRAFT, or Order for Payment to the Bearer, or to Order, at any time otherwise than on Demand, of any sum of money:—

	£ s. d.
Not exceeding £5	0 0 1
Exc. £5 and not exc. £10	0 0 2
" 10 " 25	0 0 3
" 25 " 50	0 0 6
" 50 " 75	0 0 9
" 75 " 100	0 1 0
" 100 " 200	0 2 0
" 200 " 300	0 3 0
" 300 " 400	0 4 0
" 400 " 500	0 5 0
" 500 " 750	0 7 6
" 750 " 1000	0 10 0
" 1000 " 1500	0 15 0
" 1500 " 2000	1 0 0
" 2000 " 3000	1 10 0
" 3000 " 4000	2 0 0
£4000 and upwards, <i>ad valorem</i> duty of 10s. per £1000.	

FOREIGN BILL OF EXCHANGE drawn in, but payable out of, the United Kingdom—if drawn singly, or otherwise than in a set of three or more—the same duty as on an Inland Bill of the same amount and tenor. If drawn in sets of three or more, for every bill of each set where the sum payable thereby shall s. d.

Not exceed £25	0 1
Above £25 and not exc. £50	0 2
" 50 " 75	0 3
" 75 " 100	0 4
" 100 " 200	0 8
" 200 " 300	1 0
" 300 " 400	1 4
" 400 " 500	1 8
" 500 " 750	2 6
" 750 " 1000	3 4
" 1000 " 1500	5 0
" 1500 " 2000	6 8
" 2000 " 3000	10 0
" 3000 " 4000	13 4
" 4000 " 5000	16 8

Exceeding £4000, for every £1000 or fraction 3 4

Foreign Bill of Exchange drawn out of, and payable within, the United Kingdom, not exceeding £500, same as Inland Bill.

Ditto, exceeding £500, 1s. per £100.

Foreign Bill of Exchange drawn out of, and payable out of, the United Kingdom, but indorsed or negotiated within the United Kingdom, same duty as on Foreign Bill drawn within the United Kingdom and payable out of the United Kingdom.

Duty on Foreign Bills drawn out of the United Kingdom to be denoted by adhesive stamps.

PROMISSORY NOTE for the Payment in any other manner than to the Bearer on Demand of any sum of money:—

	£ s. d.
Not exceeding £5	0 1
Above £5 and not exc. £10	0 2
" 10 " 25	0 3
" 25 " 50	0 6
" 50 " 75	0 9
" 75 " 100	1 0

Promissory Note for the payment, either to the Bearer on Demand, or in any other manner than to the Bearer on Demand, of any sum of money:—

	£ s. d.
Exc. £100 and not exc. £200	0 2 0
" 200 " 300	0 3 0
" 300 " 400	0 4 0
" 400 " 500	0 5 0
" 500 " 750	0 7 0
" 750 " 1000	0 10 0
" 1000 " 1500	0 15 0
" 1500 " 2000	1 0 0
" 2000 " 3000	1 10 0
" 3000 " 4000	2 0 0
£4000 and upwards, 10s. per £1000.	

APPRENTICES' INDENTURES, AND ASSIGNMENTS OF THEM.

	£ s. d.
Where no money is paid	0 2 6
Under £30	1 0 0
For £30 and under £50	2 0 0
" 50 " 100	3 0 0
" 100 " 200	6 0 0
" 200 " 300	12 0 0
" 300 " 400	20 0 0
" 400 " 500	25 0 0
" 500 " 600	30 0 0
" 600 " 800	40 0 0
" 800 " 1000	50 0 0
" 1000 and upwards	60 0 0

Contracts to serve as Artificers, Servants, Clerks, Mechanics, or Labourers, in the British Colonies are exempted from stamp duty.

PROTESTS.

On any bill or note where the stamp duty on same does not exceed 1s., the same duty as on the bill or note.

On any other bill or note 1s. 0d.

Of any other kind 1 0

Bill of lading 0 6

(Cannot be stamped after execution.)

Charterparty 5 0

(Charterparty may be stamped within fourteen days after execution free of penalty; within one month, £10 penalty; after one month, cannot be stamped.)

CHEQUES, DRAFTS, OR ORDERS ON DEMAND.

All Drafts, Warrants, or Orders for the payment of money are chargeable with a stamp duty of one penny, by using an adhesive receipt stamp, which must be cancelled by the person drawing the cheque, draft, or order, by writing his name on the stamp.

BONDS AND MORTGAGES.

	£ s. d.	Exc. £150 and not exc. £200	£ s. d.
Not exceeding £50	1s. 3d.	200	5s. 0d.
Exc. £50 and not exc. 100	2 6	250	6 3
" 100 " 150	3 9	300	7 6

And where the same shall exceed £300, then for every £100, and also for any fractional part of £100, 2s. 6d.

And where any such bond or mortgage shall contain 2160 words or upwards, then for every entire quantity of 1080 words contained therein over and above the first 1080 words there shall be charged the further progressive duty following—viz., where such bond or mortgage shall be chargeable with any *ad valorem* stamp duty, not exceeding 10s., a further progressive duty equal to the amount of such *ad valorem* duty or duties. And in every other case a further progressive duty of 10s. See, as to Inland Revenue Bonds, the 18th and 19th Vict., c. 78, s. 6.

PATENTS FOR INVENTIONS—STAMP DUTIES ON.

On petition for grant of letters patent	£5 0 0
On certificate of record of notice to proceed	5 0 0
On warrant of law officer for letters patent	5 0 0
On the sealing of letters patent	5 0 0
On specification	5 0 0
On the letters patent, or a duplicate thereof, before the expiration of the third year	50 0 0
On the letters patent, or a duplicate thereof, before the expiration of the seventh year	100 0 0
On certificate of record of notice of objections	2 0 0
On certificate of every search and inspection	0 1 0
On certificate of entry of assignment or licence	0 5 0
On certificate of assignment or licence	0 5 0
On application for disclaimer	5 0 0
On caveat against disclaimer	2 0 0
On office copies of documents, for every ninety words	0 0 2

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON ALMANACK FOR 1863.

STAMP AND OTHER GOVERNMENT DUTIES (Continued).

PROPERTY AND INCOME TAX.

From April, 1862, to April, 1863, all incomes amounting to and exceeding £100 per annum are taxed at the rate of 6d. in the pound; those of £150 and upwards, at 9d. in the pound.

Exemption of Premiums from Income Tax.—Under a recent Act of Parliament, the premiums paid by a person for an Assurance on his own life, or on the life of his wife, or for a Deferred Annuity to his widow, are declared free from income tax, provided such Premiums do not exceed one-sixth of his returnable income.

DUTIES PAYABLE ON INHABITED HOUSE OF THE ANNUAL

VALUE OF £20, OR UPWARDS.

The duty is 6d. in the pound in respect of dwelling-houses occupied by any person in trade who shall expose to sale and sell any goods in any shop or warehouse, being part of the same dwelling-house, and in front and on the ground or basement story thereof; or by a person licensed to sell therein, by retail, beer, &c.; or as a farmhouse by a tenant, or farm servant, and *bond fide* used for the purpose of husbandry only.—The duty is 9d. in the pound for dwelling-houses not occupied and used for any of the purposes described in the preceding.

Exception.—Market-gardens and nursery-grounds are not to be included in valuation of inhabited houses.

DUTIES ON LEGACIES AND SUCCESSION TO REAL PROPERTY.

To children or their descendants, or lineal ancestors of the deceased	£1 0 0
Brother or sister, or their descendants	.. .. . 3 0 0
Uncle or aunt, or their descendants	.. .. . 5 0 0
Grand uncle or aunt, or their descendants	.. .. . 6 0 0
All other relations, or strangers	.. .. . 10 0 0

The husband or wife of the deceased not chargeable with duty.

DUTIES ON MALE SERVANTS.

	Per Annum.
For servants aged 18 years and upwards	.. .. . £1 1 0
Ditto under the age of 18 years	.. .. . 0 10 6
Ditto employed as under-gardeners	.. .. . 0 10 6
Ditto employed as under-gamekeepers	.. .. . 0 10 6

Exceptions.—Occasional waiters, potboys, helpers, or ostlers of licensed innkeepers.

ARMORIAL BEARINGS.

Persons chargeable with the duty of assessed taxes for any carriage at the rate of £3 10s.	.. .. . £2 12 9
Other persons	.. .. . 0 13 2

GAME LICENCES.

If Licence or Certificate be taken out after April 5, and before Nov. 1, to expire on April 5 in the following year	.. .. . £3 0 0
To expire on Oct. 31 in the same year in which the Licence or Certificate shall be taken out	.. .. . 2 0 0
If Licence or Certificate be taken out on or after Nov. 1 to expire on April 5 following	.. .. . 2 0 0
To deal in game	.. .. . 2 0 0

DOGS.

For every dog, of whatever description or denomination 12s.
Provided always, that no person shall be chargeable with duty to any greater amount than £39 12s. for any number of hounds, or £9 for any number of greyhounds, kept by him in any year.

Exemptions.—Any person in respect of any dog *bond fide* and wholly kept and used in the care of sheep or cattle, or in driving or removing the same; provided no such dog shall be a greyhound, hound, pointer, setting dog, spaniel, lurcher, or terrier.

HORSES LET TO HIRE.

(Omnibuses and Cabs excepted.)

Where the person taking out the licence shall keep at one and the same time to let for hire one horse or one carriage only	.. .. . £7 10 0
Where such person shall keep any greater number of horses or carriages, not exceeding two horses or two carriages	.. .. . 12 10 0
Not exceeding four horses or three carriages	.. .. . 20 0 0
Not exceeding eight horses or six carriages	.. .. . 30 0 0
Exceeding twenty horses, then for every additional number of ten horses, and for any additional number less than ten over and above twenty, the further additional duty of	.. .. . 10 0 0

HORSE-DEALERS.

Horse-dealers residing within the Bills of Mortality	.. .. . £27 10
Ditto residing in the country	.. .. . 13 15

DUTIES ON HORSES AND MULES.

For every horse kept or used for racing	.. .. . £3 17 0
For every other horse, and for every mule, exceeding respectively the height of thirteen hands of four inches to each hand, kept for the purpose of riding, or drawing any carriage chargeable with duty	.. .. . 1 1 0
For every horse and mule exceeding the height of thirteen hands, kept for any other purpose	.. .. . 0 10 6
For every pony or mule not exceeding the height of thirteen hands, kept for the purpose of riding, or drawing any carriage chargeable with duty	.. .. . 0 10 6
And for every pony or mule kept for any other purpose	.. .. . 0 5 3

Exemptions.—Any horses or mules kept solely for the purposes of husbandry.

DUTIES ON CARRIAGES.

For every carriage with four wheels, where drawn by two or more horses or mules	.. .. . £3 10 0
Where drawn by one horse or mule only	.. .. . 2 0 0
For every carriage with four wheels, each being of less diameter than thirty inches, where drawn by two or more ponies or mules, neither of them exceeding thirteen hands in height	.. .. . 1 15 0
Where drawn by one such pony or mule only	.. .. . 1 0 0
For every carriage with less than four wheels, where drawn by two or more horses or mules	.. .. . 2 0 0
Where drawn by one horse or mule only	.. .. . 0 15 0
Where drawn by one pony or mule not exceeding 13 hands in height	.. .. . 0 10 0
Carriages kept and used solely for the purpose of being let for hire, one half of the above-mentioned duties respectively.	
For any carriage with four wheels used by any common carrier	.. .. . 2 6 8
And where the same shall have less than four wheels	.. .. . 1 6 8

Exemptions.—Any waggon, van, cart, or other carriage, to be used solely in the course of trade or husbandry.

HACKNEY CARRIAGE FARES.—(CABS.)

FARES BY DISTANCE.—Carriages drawn by one horse.—For any distance within and not exceeding one mile, 6d.; for any distance exceeding one mile, 6d. for every mile, and for every part of a mile over and above any number of miles completed within a circumference of four miles from Charing-cross. 1s. per mile for every mile or part of a mile beyond the four-mile circumference when discharged beyond that circumference.

FARE BY TIME.—2s. for any time not exceeding one hour; 6d. for every fifteen minutes over the hour.

For every hackney carriage drawn by two horses one-third above the rates and fares hereinbefore mentioned.

The fares to be paid according to distance or time, at the option of the hirer, to be expressed at the commencement of the hiring; if not otherwise expressed, the fare to be paid according to distance.

No driver shall be compellable to hire his carriage for a fare to be paid according to time between eight o'clock in the evening and six in the morning.

When more than two persons shall be carried inside any hackney carriage, 6d. is to be paid for each person above two for the whole hiring, in addition to the above fares. Two children under ten years of age to be counted as one adult person.

When more than two persons shall be carried inside any hackney carriage with more luggage than can be carried inside the carriage, a further sum of 2d. for every package carried outside the said carriage is to be paid by the hirer in addition to the above fares.

LICENCES.

Appraisers	.. .. . £2 0
Attorneys, &c., London (or within ten miles), Edinburgh, and Dublin	.. .. . 9 0
Ditto elsewhere	.. .. . 6 0
(Half only for the first three years of being in practice.)	
Auctioneers	.. .. . 10 0
Bankers	.. .. . 30 0
Conveyancers, London and Dublin	.. .. . 9 0
elsewhere	.. .. . 6 0
Hawkers and pedlars, for each horse, &c., used	.. .. . 4 0
on foot	.. .. . 2 0
(These may be obtained for half a year, expiring Jan. 31 or July 31, at half the rate.)	
House-agents	.. .. . 2 0
To sell playing-cards, for makers	.. .. . 1 0
persons not makers	.. .. . 2s. 6d.
Medicine-venders, London	.. .. . £2 0
in any corporate town	.. .. . 0 10
elsewhere	.. .. . 0 5
Pawnbrokers, London	.. .. . 15 0
elsewhere	.. .. . 7 10
Plate-dealers, selling above 2oz. of gold and 30oz. of silver plate	.. .. . 5 15
under the above weight	.. .. . 2 6
For marriages, special	.. .. . 5 0
not special	.. .. . 0 10
To hold a perpetual curacy	.. .. . 6 10
For non-residence	.. .. . 1 10
To stage and hackney carriage drivers, conductors, and watermen	.. .. . 0 6

LIFE AND FIRE INSURANCES.

Policy of Insurance made upon any life where the sum insured shall not exceed £25	.. .. . £ s. d. 0 0 3
Exceeding £25 and not exceeding £500, then for every £50, and any fractional part of £50	.. .. . 0 0 6
Exceeding £500 and not exceeding £1000, then for every £100, and any fractional part of £100	.. .. . 0 1 0
And where it shall exceed £1000, for every £1000, and any fractional part of £1000	.. .. . 0 10 0
Policy of assurance for loss or damage by fire	.. .. . 0 1 0
Against accident or for plate glass—Premium not exceeding 2s. 6d.	.. .. . 0 0 1
Premium not exceeding 5s.	.. .. . 0 0 3
Exceeding 5s., for every 5s. or fraction	.. .. . 0 0 3
Settlement of Money or Stock, per £100	.. .. . 0 5 0
Transfer of Stock not public	.. .. . 1 10 0
If upon Sale, 10s. per cent.	
If upon Mortgage, 2s. 6d. per cent.	
Passport Stamps	.. .. . 0 0 6
Bill of Lading of or for goods or merchandise	.. .. . 0 0 6
Charterparty	.. .. . 0 5 0
Certificate of Registration of Designs	.. .. . 5 0 0
Patents for Inventions, various documents	.. .. . 1s. to 100 0 0
Exemplifications	.. .. . £3 or 5 0 0

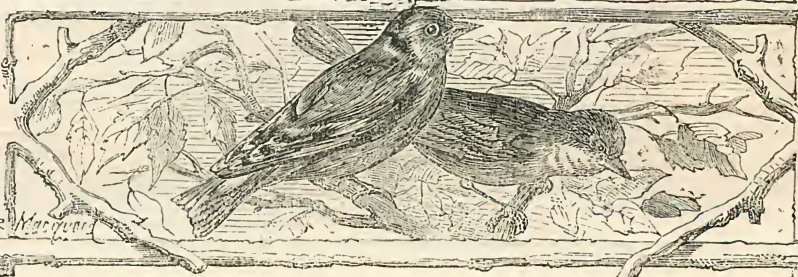
SPOILED STAMPS.

The days for claiming the allowance at Somerset House are Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, from 12 to 2 o'clock, and at Gresham House, 24, Old Broad-street, on Mondays, from 11 to 2 o'clock, for London; and from the country on the other days from 10 to 4 o'clock.



BULLFINCH FEEDING HIS YOUNG.

D. OF M.	D. OF W.	ANNIVERSARIES, FESTIVALS, REMARKABLE EVENTS.	SUN.			MOON.			HIGH WATER AT			
			Rises.	Sets.	Age.	Rises.	Sets.	Age.	London Bridge.	Liverpool Dock.	Morn.	Aftern.
1	M	Marlowe died, 1533	3 51	8 5	7 52	3 12	3 12	0	0 58	1 23	10 25	10 48
2	Tu	Gordon Riots, 1780	3 50	8 6	8 56	4 4	4 16	1	1 47	2 10	11 13	11 36
3	W	Battle of Marwich, 1663	3 49	8 7	9 47	5 10	10 17	2	2 35	2 58	—	0 2
4	Th	Corpus Christi	3 48	8 8	10 29	6 29	18	3	3 24	3 47	0 25	0 49
5	F	Count Egmont exec., 1568	3 47	8 9	11 2	7 49	19	4	4 11	4 35	1 13	1 38
6	S	Duch. La Vallière d., 1710	3 47	8 10	11 28	9 11	20	5	5 0	5 25	2 3	2 29
7	S	1ST SUN. APT. TRIN.	3 46	8 10	11 50	10 31	21	5	5 51	6 18	2 56	3 24
8	M	Tom Paine died, 1809	3 46	8 11	Morn.	11 48	22	6	6 46	7 15	3 53	4 22
9	Tu	No real night	3 45	8 12	0 12	Aftern.	23	7	7 44	8 15	4 53	5 27
10	W	Crystal Palace opened, 1854	3 45	8 13	0 33	2 17	24	8	8 49	9 24	6 2	6 32
11	Th	Sir J. Franklin died, 1847	3 45	8 14	0 56	3 27	25	9	9 54	10 25	7 3	7 36
12	F	Trinity Term ends	3 45	8 14	1 21	4 37	26	10	10 58	11 30	8 8	8 38
13	S	Corsica tak. by French, 1769	3 44	8 15	1 50	5 42	27	—	0 0	0 9	9 7	9 31
14	S	2ND SUN. APT. TRIN.	3 44	8 15	2 26	6 42	28	0	0 29	0 53	9 54	10 17
15	M	(Battle of Naseby)	3 44	8 16	3 7	7 34	29	1	1 16	1 39	10 38	10 56
16	Tu	D. of Marlborough d., 1722	3 44	8 16	3 56	8 20	30	2	2 0	2 18	11 16	11 36
17	W	Addison died, 1719	3 44	8 17	4 51	8 58	1	2	2 38	2 58	11 54	—
18	Th	Battle of Waterloo	3 44	8 17	5 53	9 28	2	3	3 16	3 34	0 12	0 29
19	F	Magna Charta signed, 1215	3 44	8 18	6 55	9 53	3	3	3 51	4 7	0 45	1 2
20	S	Acc. of Queen Vict.	3 44	8 18	7 59	10 16	4	4	4 24	4 41	1 19	1 36
21	S	3RD SUN. APT. TRIN.	3 44	8 18	9 4	10 36	5	4	4 58	5 16	1 54	2 12
22	M	Machiavel died, 1527	3 45	8 19	10 11	10 56	6	5	5 34	5 53	2 31	2 51
23	Tu	Siege of La Rochelle, 1573	3 45	8 19	11 18	11 14	7	6	6 13	6 33	3 11	3 33
24	W	St. JNO. BAPT.	3 45	8 19	Aftern.	11 35	8	6	6 55	7 18	3 56	4 22
25	Th	(Midsummer Day. Conference of Tilsit, 1807)	3 45	8 19	1 39	11 58	9	7	7 44	8 13	4 51	5 22
26	F	Camb. Easter Term ends	3 46	8 19	2 55	Morn.	10	8	8 44	9 18	5 56	6 28
27	S	Cap. of Buenos Ayres, 1807	3 46	8 19	4 9	0 26	11	9	9 50	10 25	7 3	7 38
28	S	4TH SUN. APT. TRIN.	3 47	8 19	5 26	1 3	12	11	11 0	11 33	8 11	8 40
29	M	Globe Theatre burnt, 1613	3 47	8 18	6 35	1 49	13	—	0 2	9 11	9 38	—
30	Tu	Great Comet appeared, 1861	3 48	8 18	7 34	2 47	14	0	0 33	1 0	10 6	10 32





W. THOMAS.

STERNE'S "MARIA," BY ANDREA APPIANI, JUN., OF MILAN.—FROM "THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS."

MAY AND JUNE.

MAY is the month of merry music and sweet smells, for in no single month throughout the whole year are so many birds heard in full song, nor is the air every way so laden with perfume, for now unnumbered legions of hawthorn hedges are red and white over with Maybuds. Many of our sweet singing birds that come back to us in April are silent before the end of June, though they make our sea-circled island ring again with their melody during the whole of the intervening month; and the hawthorn-blossoms, which scarcely showed a single bud in April, have a rusted and withered look by the time June hangs out her roses, only retaining their beauty while the month lasts after which they are named. Our forefathers kept their great out-of-door holiday in the month of May, and the incidents named in many of our old ballads took place "in the merry month of May." They put a gay dress on some pretty rustic maiden and called her May, and brought green branches and may blossoms from the woods and fields, with music and shouting, to make an arbour for her on the village green, where the tall maypole stood hung with flowery garlands. They danced around her to the sounding of pipe and tabor until the day died, and made their hearts merry with May. It was a season of rejoicing throughout the whole land, and every town and village sent out its young men and maidens to do "observance to the may." No month in the whole year works such a change in the appearance of Nature as that of May. The interval between April and June seems like voyaging between two climates, where we start from and often leave behind a cold rainy Spring and in the course of a few brief weeks land on a shore where sunny Summer reigns in all her beauty. The very buttercups and daisies, which made no show from where we set out, are, by the time we have journeyed through May, overtopped by the tall grasses; and trees through which we could then look and see the ramification of every branch are darkened with a thick covering in the "leafy month of June." The corn-fields, which then made no more show than grass meadows, are now tall and green, and begin to display their eary heads, and anxiously does the farmer watch the nights and days about the middle of June, for then his corn is in flower, and the weight of his future harvest depends upon the setting of the corn-bloom, for until that takes place it is more liable to be blighted than at any other time during its growth.

Nowhere in the world beside are there such long miles of hawthorn-hedges as in our green Old England, and pleasant is it to walk between them when all the land is perfumed and lighted with may. They stretch up hill and down hill; they run across our flowery valleys, hem in our rich meadows, and make shady borders to our quiet winding lanes. There are hundreds of towns and villages where may comes up to the very houses and throws its perfume in through the doors and windows, while daisies nod their pretty heads within a stride of the well-cleaned doorsteps. Watercourses reflect and throw back the light of the drooping maybuds, where the blossoms lie like the shadows of silver clouds that have fallen on the sheeted hawthorn. We have hedges so old, and high, and thick, still covered every year with may, that they would form a barrier against the approach of an army, and could only be destroyed by fire, or after long hewing with the axe and billhook. When covered with leaves, you might as well try to see the dawn through the blackest Winter midnight as look through them. They grow beside ancient footpaths, that lead to woods and parks, and old manor-houses and solitary granges, which the noise of traffic never reached; where the ringdove has built and cooed undisturbed through the quietude of long centuries, and the moonlight-coloured may blooms as freshly and smells as sweetly as when it first opened its fragrant blossoms in the golden mornings of the early world.

A great authority says that red may derives its colour from the red clay in which it was originally grown, and that there is no more difference between it and the white than there is in two wild daisies which grow side by side, the one with pure white petals and the other dashed with red. We never find red may mentioned in the works of any of our old poets, though most of them have written something in praise of may. Chaucer, who lived just upon 500 years ago, has left us many a sweet line in praise of hawthorn-buds, but nowhere does he allude to red may. Spenser, whose works abound in beautiful descriptions of natural scenery, has no notice of this rich deep-coloured blossom, though he has written the best description of "Maying" we possess, with one exception, and that is Herrick's "Corinna Going a Maying," which is too long to quote here, and too beautiful to omit a single verse, so tastefully do the golden links of the song fit into one another. Spenser tells us that the young of both sexes in his day went out to gather "maybushes and sweetbriar," with which they decorated their houses, and which they fastened round the pillars of the churches. This was in the time of Elizabeth; nor have we in any other writer met with a description of the churches being decorated with may, except in Spenser, that we remember. He also tells us how many a lusty labourer went playing before the merry mayers, and how each youth danced with his maid. He is also the only writer we are acquainted with who makes mention of a "King of May," though he gives us, beyond the name, no account of this monarch of the month of flowers. May must have been a favourite decoration to have caused people in those days to rise so early in the morning and gather it to adorn their houses. We have in the present day often seen a large bunch of may standing in a jug of water inside the fender as a stove ornament, which looked very pretty, and perfumed the summer parlour; and this was replaced by fresh blossoms every other day while may remained in bloom. The fragrance of the hawthorn is a small country people delight in inhaling, and we know nothing more pleasant than a walk along a green lane after a shower, when the hedges on each hand are covered with maybuds; it overpowers every other perfume, and is one of the healthiest smells that floats in the air. We wonder that our enterprising perfumers have never introduced may-flowers among their refreshing scents; what a pretty ornament to a lady's table would a handsome bottle be, labelled "Maydew," with a graceful design of maybuds upon it! Gossiping old Pepys tells us in his "Diary" how his wife went to sleep at Greenwich so that she might go into the park early in the morning to bathe her face in maydew to make her fair. It is frequently mentioned in the works of our old writers as being used by ladies to give them a clear complexion, and to obtain it pure they had to shake the dewdrops from off the maybuds on their pretty upturned faces, and fine fun there must have been among these merry romps of a May morning, as they shook the heavy dew off the hawthorn blossoms over one another, scattering it over the hair and rock, then running away screaming with delight. Were we artists, we would paint the picture that now floats before our "inward eye." Maydew was believed to give to the complexion the white of the lily and the blush of the rose, and we believe nothing is more likely to do this than rising early and walking afield in the pleasant morning of May. Maybuds have caused the poets to say more beautiful things "about the leaves and flowers, about the playing

Of symphs in woods and fountains, and the shade
Keeping a silence round the sleeping maid,

than any other blossom that ever blowed, nor could Burns find a sweeter shade to place his lovers under than

The milk-white thorn that scents the evening gale.

We have always fancied that the sweetest wallflowers we ever gathered are those that grow wild, and are generally found upon or in the neighbourhood of old ruins. They are of a lighter colour than those double ones that are such favourites in our gardens, nor do the wild ones ever come double. But for perfume the cultivated wallflowers bear no comparison beside them, for four or five heads of flowers will scent a large room. Nodding high up in the wind, on the mouldering battlements, they seem to beautify decay; and, as they are old English flowers, we can look back through the "mind's eye," when they bloomed on the sill of the bower window, where Beauty adorned herself, and which is now covered with the ivy of centuries, from out of which the owl hoots to the night. Pansy or heart's-ease is another old Saxon flower, and is known in our country by more pretty names than any other flower. It is called Cuddle-me-to-you, Kiss-me-at-the-garden-gate, Three-faces-under-a-hood, Love-in-idleness (a name Shakespeare uses), Ease-my-heart, and several other names which we hesitate to mention, though the brazen beauties who romped about the Court of care-killing Charles II. were familiar with them all. Milton calls it "the pansy freaked with jet;" and Shakespeare's Ophelia says, "There's pansies that's for thoughts," a sentence containing some allusion that to us is lost. The gorse or furze which figures on our coloured plate, with its bloom of bellied gold, is found on most of our heaths, commons, and moorlands; but is a very difficult plant to keep alive if moved into a garden, as we have experienced, though brought away with the root firmly imbedded in its native soil. It is in flower nearly all the year round: for in the depth of the Winter the pale green blooms may be found imbedded among those sharp thorns which ever wear such a touch-me-not look. It is an old country saying, "that when the gorse is out of flower, kissing's out of fashion." When the great Linneus first saw the gorse in our country, it is said, he fell down on his knees to look close into its beautiful flowers, and envied England for possessing such a gorgeous shrub, he never, before having seen anything he so much admired. We have seen a gorsebush bearing double flowers, that stood ten or twelve feet high, and was broad in proportion: it looked like a tree hung all over with little golden baskets, for such is the shape of the flowers. It is believed that bees make richer and better-coloured honey where the gorse and broom are in abundance than they extract from any other flowers. The gorse is much frequented by linnets; nor do we know a better place in which to shelter and watch the habits of birds than some little opening in a wild common that is covered with gorse, or "fuzz" as country people call it. We have seen places in England where narrow bridle-paths run through miles of country covered with this gorgeous shrub which were so tall in some spots as to conceal the head of a man on horseback as he wound his way along—places which the bees were ever humming about, and were never silent, except at night, through the singing of birds; where the sun shone all day long; for it was all a wide open land, with scarcely a tree upon it to throw down a shadow; and far away as the eye could reach all these upheaving and down-sinking waves of land were "goldened" over with gorse-flowers, looking with its ups and downs like a widespread sea of gold. And on the far edge of this wild gorse-land—for by that name it had been called time out of mind—stood several ancient cottages, the inhabitants of which were all bee-keepers, and had amongst them scores of hives, for the bees were no trouble to keep where there were miles of gorse that remained in flower nearly all the year round. Old as these cottages were, they were not all alike; neither had they all been built at the same time, and we often think now that, for rich and varied colouring, they were the most picturesque tenements eye ever looked upon, much as their beauty was enhanced by the surrounding scenery. One was coloured with whitewash, and almost dazzled the eyes through the bright light that fell upon it; another wore a rich umbery brown hue, as if the bricks had been sunburnt for years and time had deepened the tawny tints. Then one was roofed with thatch and another with little flat tiles, which had been made of such rich red clay as red may loves to grow in; and on these quaint old roofs grew no end of creeping plants, moss, and fungi of every description—green, golden, and grey. And every little attic had a roof of its own; for these ancient cottages were many-roofed, as if each separate room had been covered in at different times. Then all the sloping sides came down to the same level channels, from which they sprung up-coned, like a spray of chestnut-blossoms. Then there were strange-looking little out-houses that went in and out at every angle of the building, full of light and shade, with sharp corners and grey old porches, and steps leading up to them as white as bleached bones and as strange in shape as the fossil bones of extinct monsters. Some of the chambers were ascended by outer staircases that were roofed over, and went sloping upward like steep brown narrow banks, looking as if the builder had forgotten to make a staircase inside and had broken through one of the end walls after the attics were finished. Then there was a large sheet of water, called a "mere," a short way from these ancient tenements which in Spring were visited by hundreds of swallows, scores of which built their nests at the corners of the windows and in every nook and gable of these old cottages. A pleasant spot it was to spend a summer in, and one to be remembered long after the roar of a seaside town had faded from the memory. Now Summer reigns everywhere, for by the end of June the trees wear their richest covering—a green, that will be dashed as soon as the scorching suns of July dart down upon the leaves. Pleasant is it now to enter some dreamy old wood where the branches are so closely interwoven overhead that you can scarcely see the flowers that lie half buried at your feet, to listen to the coo of the wood-pigeon, the murmur of the brook, and the low whispering of the long leaves, that sound at times like "airy tongues which syllable men's names." It is good for our natures to spend a few hours now and then in these peaceful solitudes among the works of God. There is nothing to remind us of man in such places. The trees rise up like great pillars which support the sky, and we such feel that we are "in a temple not made with hands." You come away from such spots like a giant refreshed, and mingle with your fellow-men in a kindlier spirit after communing with your own heart in these beautiful and retired places. It may often be noticed that those who have descended from high mountains seem to have brought down with them a different spirit to that which they possessed before they ascended. It is a pleasant fancy to believe that they speak more kindly and act more tenderly because they have been nearer heaven than they ever were before. The great railroads are doing wonders, and we do believe the reader the access man has to Nature's work the more eagerly he will avail himself of it, and become all the better through so doing. The look of plenty that is scattered over the landscape in the form of flocks and herds, streams, gardens, orchards, and corn-fields, with the open sky—that great blue eye of heaven overlooking all—makes him feel grateful and glad, and purifies his grosser nature, without those feelings of bitter repentance which are too often preached from the pulpit as being as necessary to make mankind better. The very sight of the flowers carpeting the fields without the culture of man even sets a child wondering how they grow.

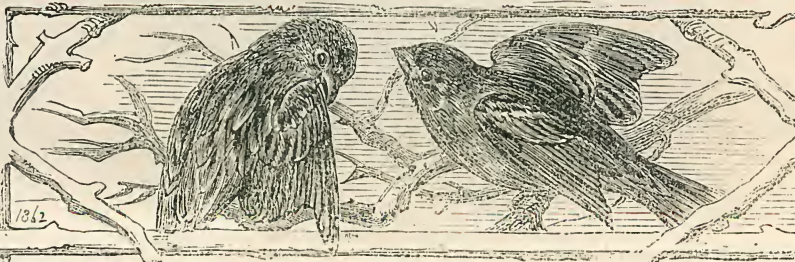


MOEANGIANGI, NEW ZEALAND.—FROM "THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.



SWALLOW FLYING LOW AT APPROACH OF STORM.

D. OF M.	D. OF W.	ANNIVERSARIES, FESTIVALS, REMARKABLE EVENTS.	SUN.		MOON.			HIGH WATER AT			
			Rises.	Sets.	Rises.	Sets.	Age Dys	London	Bridge.	Liverpool	Dock.
1	W	Crusaders assemble at Yez- lin, 1190.	3 49	8 18	8 22	4 0	○	1 28	1 54	10 59	11 25
2	Th	<i>St. Swithin</i> d. 862	3 49	8 18	8 59	5 22	16	2 21	2 47	11 51	—
3	F	Sir R. Peel died, 1850	3 50	8 17	9 29	6 45	17	3 13	3 38	0 16	0 41
4	S	Barebone's Parl. assem., 1633	3 51	8 17	9 54	8 9	18	4 3	4 26	1 4	1 27
5	S	5TH S. AFTER TRIN.	3 51	8 16	10 18	9 31	19	4 49	5 13	1 51	2 15
6	M	Edward VI. died, 1553	3 52	8 16	10 40	10 49	20	5 37	6 1	2 39	3 3
7	Tu	Edward I. died, 1307	3 53	8 15	11 2	Aftern.	21	6 25	6 49	3 27	3 51
8	W	Duke died, 1797	3 54	8 15	11 26	1 18	22	7 13	7 39	4 17	4 44
9	Th	Length of day 16h. 19m.	3 55	8 14	11 54	2 29	23	8 6	8 36	5 14	5 49
10	F	London Bridge burnt, 1212	3 56	8 13	Morn.	3 34	24	9 11	9 46	6 24	6 59
11	S	Duke of Kent married, 1818 Oxford Trinity Term ends	3 57	8 13	0 27	4 36	25	10 21	10 55	7 33	8 8
12	S	6TH S. AFTER TRIN.	3 58	8 12	1 6	5 31	26	11 30	—	8 42	9 10
13	M	Bradley died, 1762	3 59	8 11	1 52	6 18	27	0 4	0 32	9 37	10 0
14	Tu	Marat assassinated, 1793	4 0	8 10	2 45	6 59	28	0 59	1 22	10 23	10 41
15	W	Duke of Monmouth beheaded, 1685	4 1	8 9	3 42	7 32	29	1 45	2 3	11 1	11 20
16	Th	Deranger died, 1837	4 2	8 8	4 45	7 59	1	2 23	2 42	11 37	11 52
17	F	Char. Corday executed, 1793	4 4	8 7	5 50	8 22	2	2 59	3 14	—	0 9
18	S	Hampden died, 1643	4 5	8 6	6 56	8 44	3	3 31	3 47	0 25	0 41
19	S	7TH S. AFTER TRIN.	4 6	8 5	8 1	9 3	4	4 3	4 19	0 57	1 15
20	M	Playfair died, 1819	4 7	8 4	9 8	9 22	5	4 37	4 52	1 30	1 46
21	Tu	Burns died, 1796	4 9	8 3	10 15	9 41	6	5 8	5 24	2 2	2 20
22	W	Battle of Salamanca, 1812	4 10	8 2	11 25	10 3	7	5 42	6 1	2 39	2 59
23	Th	Blackbird ceases singing	4 11	8 0	Aftern.	10 28	8	6 21	6 43	3 21	3 44
24	F	Don Carlos executed, 1568	4 13	7 59	1 50	10 59	9	7 6	7 31	4 9	4 38
25	S	Twilight ends 11h. 5m.	4 14	7 58	3 3	11 40	10	8 0	8 33	5 11	5 48
26	S	8TH S. AFTER TRIN.	4 15	7 56	4 15	Morn.	11	9 10	9 47	6 25	7 4
27	M	Bank of England estab., 1694	4 17	7 55	5 17	0 29	12	10 26	11 6	7 44	8 23
28	Tu	Cromwell, Earl of Essex, exe- cuted, 1540	4 18	7 53	6 10	1 33	13	11 45	—	8 56	9 27
29	W	Andrew Marvel died, 1678	4 19	7 52	6 52	2 50	14	0 18	0 49	9 56	10 24
30	Th	Defeat Spanish Armada, 1588	4 21	7 50	7 27	4 13	15	1 18	1 46	10 49	11 14
31	F	Day breaks 1h. 23m.	4 23	7 48	7 56	5 38	16	2 11	2 36	11 40	12 3



T. Macquoid 1842



"FETCHING THE OLD MARE HOME," BY F. W. KEYL.—FROM "THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS."

ASTRONOMICAL OCCURRENCES.

JANUARY.

THE SUN is at its shortest distance from the Earth on Jan. 2 at 3h. 26m. morn. It is situated south of the Equator, and moving northwards. It passes from the sign of Capricornus to that of Aquarius at noon of Jan. 20.

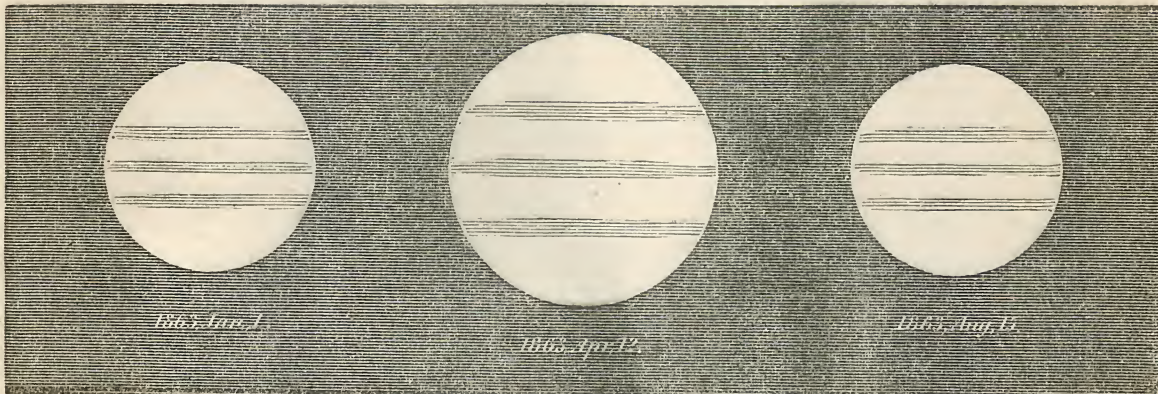
The MOON is to the south of Uranus at 9h. 30m. p.m. of the 2nd; to the south of Saturn at 11h. 14m. p.m. of the 11th; to the south of Jupiter at 10h. 15m. a.m. of the 13th; to the north of Venus at 11h. 20m. a.m. of the 20th; to the north of Mercury at 1h. 3m. a.m. of the 21st; to the north of Mars at 5h. 49m. p.m. of the 26th; and to the south of Uranus at 2h. 21m. a.m. of the 30th. It is at its greatest distance at 2h. p.m. of the 3rd and at midnight of the 30th, and at its least distance at 5h. p.m. of the 18th.

Full Moon occurs at 32 minutes past 3 on the morning of the 5th.
Last Quarter " 6 " midnight of the 12th.
New Moon " 2 " 4 on the afternoon of the 19th.
First Quarter " 54 " 4 on the afternoon of the 26th.

MERCURY is in the constellation of Sagittarius at the beginning and in that of Aquarius at the end of the month. Its phases will be best seen in the latter half of the month. It is 6 deg. south of the Moon at 1h. 3m. a.m. of the 21st; is at its greatest easterly elongation at 9h. 26m. p.m. of the 25th; at its shortest distance from the Sun at 4h. 38m. a.m. of the 30th; and is stationary at 8h. 59m. p.m. of the 31st. It rises at 8h. 44m. a.m. of the 1st, and at 8h. 9m. a.m. of the 31st; setting at 4h. 16m. p.m. of the former day, and at 6h. 22m. p.m. of the latter.

VENUS is in the constellation of Sagittarius on Jan. 1, and passes to that of Aquarius, in which it is situated at the end of the month. It may perhaps be visible to the naked eye near the south-western horizon at the end of the month, shortly after sunset. It is in aphelion at 7h. 49m. p.m. of the 11th, and is about 6 deg. south of the Moon at 11h. 20m. a.m. of the 20th. It rises on Jan. 1 at 8h. 32m. a.m., setting at 4h. 20m. p.m. of the same day. On Jan. 31 it rises at 8h. 20m. a.m., and sets at 5h. 50m. p.m.

PHASES OF JUPITER.



FEBRUARY.

THE SUN passes from the sign of Aquarius to that of Pisces at 2h. 40m. a.m. of the 19th. It is situated south of the Equator and moving northward.

The MOON is near Saturn at 3h. 45m. a.m. of the 8th; near Jupiter at 6h. 10m. p.m. of the 9th; near Mercury at 3h. 32m. a.m. of the 17th; near Venus at 2h. 18m. p.m. of the 19th; near Mars at 8h. 35m. a.m. of the 24th; and near Uranus at 9h. 12m. a.m. of the 26th. It is at its least distance from the Earth at 11h. p.m. of the 15th, and at its greatest at 6h. p.m. of the 27th.

Full Moon occurs at 25 minutes past 10 on the evening of the 3rd.
Last Quarter " 46 " 10 on the morning of the 11th.
New Moon " 6 " 3 on the morning of the 18th.
First Quarter " 34 " noon of the 25th.

MERCURY is in the constellation of Aquarius at the beginning and in that of Capricornus at the end of the month. It is 3 deg. 54 min. north of Venus at 1h. 53m. p.m. of the 2nd; in inferior conjunction with the Sun at 8h. 49m. a.m. of the 10th; a degree south of the Moon at 3h. 32m. a.m. of the 17th; and stationary at 10h. 19m. a.m. of the 22nd. It is rather unfavourably situated for observation during this month: the most favourable time to view it will be during the mornings at the end of the month.

VENUS is in the constellation of Aquarius at the beginning and in that of Pisces at the end of the month. It will be visible in the evenings after sunset at the end of the month, setting directly west. It is 3 deg. 54 min. south of Mercury at 1h. 53m. p.m. of the 2nd, and is about 7 deg. south of the Moon at 2h. 18m. p.m. of the 19th. At the beginning of the month it sets at 5h. 53m. p.m., and at the end at 7h. 20m. p.m., rising at those times at 8h. 19m. and 7h. 30m. a.m. respectively.

MARS still continues visible in the north-west during the evenings of February, setting at 1h. 7m. a.m. on the 1st, and at 0h. 51m. a.m. of the 28th. It passes from the constellation of Aries on the 1st to that of Taurus on the 28th. It is in conjunction with Delta Arietis at 1h. 6m. a.m. of the 21st, the star being then 6 min. (in time) west. At 8h. 35m. a.m. of the 24th it is a little (24 min.) south of the Moon.

JUPITER remains in the constellation of Virgo this month, and may be seen rising in the east about midnight. It is about 5 deg. north of the Moon at 6h. 10m. p.m. of the 9th, and arrives at its stationary point at 5h. 55m. p.m. of the 11th. It rises at 11h. 40m. p.m. at the beginning and at 9h. 52m. p.m. at the end of the month.

SATURN is also in the constellation of Virgo this month, and may be seen rising due east shortly after nine o'clock. It is about 8 deg. north of the Moon at 3h. 45m. a.m. of the 8th. It rises on Feb. 1 at 9h. 33m. p.m., and on Feb. 28 at 7h. 38m. p.m.

MARS is in the constellation of Pisces at the beginning of the month and passes to that of Aries at the end of January. It is visible in the north-western sky throughout the evenings, not setting until 1h. 35m. a.m. on Jan. 1, and at 1h. 8m. a.m. of Jan. 31. It has, however, perceptibly become much fainter within the last three months. It is in quadrature with the Sun at 2h. 29m. a.m. of the 26th, and is 2 deg. south of the Moon at 5h. 49m. p.m. of the 26th.

JUPITER remains in the constellation of Virgo throughout this month. It is not visible until after midnight at the beginning of January, but at the end of the month it may be seen in the east-south-east horizon at midnight. It is 5½ deg. north of the Moon at 10h. 15m. a.m. of the 13th, and is in quadrature with the Sun at 10h. 16m. p.m. of the 16th. On Jan. 1 it rises at 1h. 32m. a.m., and on Jan. 31 at 11h. 44m. p.m.

SATURN remains in the constellation of Virgo throughout the month, and may be seen rising directly east about midnight. It is about 8 deg. north of the Moon at 11h. 14m. p.m. of the 11th; arrives at its stationary point at 1h. 12m. a.m. of the 16th; and is in conjunction with Eta Virginis at 9h. p.m. of the 26th, the star then being about 11m. (in time) to the west. Saturn rises at 11h. 37m. p.m. on Jan. 1, and at 9h. 36m. p.m. on Jan. 31.

URANUS is favourably situated for observation in the constellation of Taurus throughout the month. It is close to the Moon at 9h. 30m. p.m. of the 2nd, and again at 2h. 21m. a.m. of the 30th.

ECLIPSES OF JUPITER'S SATELLITES.—Second satellite, Jan. 3, 4h. 12m. a.m., disappearance; third satellite, Jan. 7, 5h. 42m. a.m., disappearance; first satellite, Jan. 9, 3h. 39m. a.m., disappearance; second satellite, Jan. 10, 6h. 45m. a.m., disappearance; first satellite, Jan. 16, 5h. 32m. a.m., disappearance; first satellite, Jan. 25, 1h. 54m. a.m., disappearance; second satellite, Jan. 28, 1h. 9m. a.m., disappearance.

OCCULTATIONS OF STARS BY THE MOON.—Jan. 1, Kappa Tauri, 5½ magnitude; disappears at 10h. 3m. p.m.; reappears at 11h. 8m. p.m.; angles from vertex, 142 and 261 deg. Jan. 27, Delta Arietis, 4½ magnitude; disappears at 5h. 10m. p.m.; reappears at 6h. 28m. p.m.; angles from vertex, 101 and 269 deg. respectively. (The angles are reckoned towards the right hand round the circumference of the Moon's image, as seen in an inverting telescope.)

URANUS is still in the constellation of Taurus, and favourably situated for observation. This planet, when the sky is dark and very clear, may be perceived with the naked eye, although with difficulty by most people. It arrives at its stationary point at 1h. 33m. p.m. of the 23d, and is a little north of the Moon at 9h. 12m. a.m. of the 26th.

NEPTUNE now sets shortly after nine due west. With a telescope it may be seen and followed for some hours.

ECLIPSES OF JUPITER'S SATELLITES.—Second satellite, Feb. 4, 3h. 43m. a.m., disappearance; first satellite, Feb. 8, 5h. 40m. a.m., disappearance; first satellite, Feb. 10, 0h. 9m. a.m., disappearance; second satellite, Feb. 11, 6h. 16m. a.m., disappearance; third satellite, Feb. 12, 1h. 30m. a.m., disappearance; third satellite, Feb. 12, 3h. 56m. a.m., reappearance; first satellite, Feb. 17, 2h. 2m. a.m., disappearance; third satellite, Feb. 19, 5h. 27m. a.m., disappearance; first satellite, Feb. 24, 3h. 55m. a.m., disappearance.

OCCULTATION OF STARS BY THE MOON.—Feb. 6, e Leonis, 5th magnitude; disappears at 9h. 9m. p.m.; reappears at 9h. 26m. p.m.; angles from vertex, 315 and 282 deg. respectively.

MARCH.

THE SUN is situated south of the Equator and in the sign of Pisces until 2h. 33m. a.m. of the 21st, when it passes into the sign of Aries and is north of the Equator, and the spring quarter commences.

The MOON is near Saturn at 6h. 59m. a.m. of the 7th; near Jupiter at 9h. 56m. p.m. of the 8th; near Mercury at 8h. p.m. of the 17th; near Venus at 3h. 50m. p.m. of the 21st; near Mars at 2h. 24m. a.m. of the 25th; and near Uranus at 6h. 7m. p.m. of the 25th. It is at its least distance from the Earth at 7h. a.m. of the 15th, and at its greatest distance at 2h. p.m. of the 27th.

Full Moon occurs at 46 minutes past 2 on the afternoon of the 5th.
Last Quarter " 55 " 6 on the afternoon of the 12th.
New Moon " 37 " 2 on the afternoon of the 19th.
First Quarter " 58 " 8 on the morning of the 27th.

MERCURY is situated in the constellation of Capricornus at the commencement and in that of Pisces at the end of the month. It is best situated for observation at the beginning of the month, arriving at its greatest westerly elongation at 11h. 16m. a.m. of the 8th. It is in aphelion at 4h. 15m. a.m. of the 15th, and is about 7 deg. south of the Moon at 8h. p.m. of the 17th. It rises at 5h. 49m. a.m. on March 1, and at 5h. 25m. a.m. of the 31st, setting at 3h. 12m. p.m. of the former and at 4h. 35m. p.m. of the latter occasion.

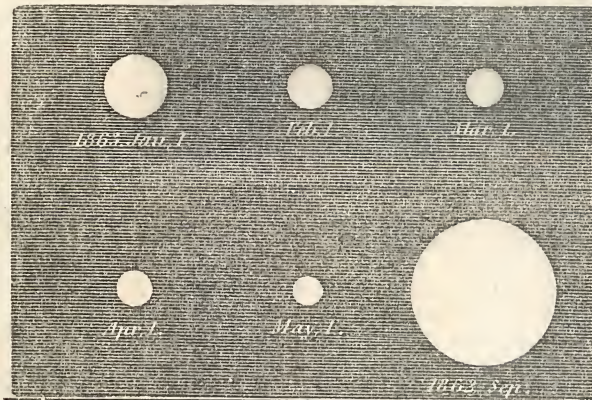
VENUS is situated in the constellation of Pisces on March 1, and in that of Aries on March 31. It is now the evening star, setting almost due west at the beginning of the month at 7h. 23m. p.m., and in the north-west at 8h. 58m. p.m.

of the 31st. It is about 4 deg. south of the Moon at 3h. 50m. p.m. of the 21st. MARS remains in the constellation of Taurus throughout this month, and is visible throughout the evenings in the north-west, not setting during the whole of March until after midnight. It is in conjunction in right ascension with Alpha Tauri at 11h. 23m. p.m. of the 10th, the star being then about 3 min. (in time) to the east. On March 12, at 1h. 2m. p.m., it is directly north of the same star by 8 min. (of arc). It is in conjunction with Upsilon Tauri at 3h. 16m. p.m. of the 17th, the star being then 7 min. (of time) to the east. It is a degree and a half north of the Moon at 2h. 24m. a.m. of the 25th. It sets at 0h. 53m. a.m. of March 1, and at 0h. 33m. a.m. of March 31.

JUPITER remains in the constellation of Virgo during March, and is visible late in the evenings and throughout the night, rising at 9h. 48m. p.m. on the 1st and at 7h. 33m. p.m. on the 31st. It is now approaching opposition and is becoming brighter. At 9h. 56m. p.m. of the 8th it is about 5 deg. north of the Moon.

SATURN is also in the constellation of Virgo during March. It is also visible throughout the evenings and nights, rising at 7h. 34m. p.m. of March 1, and at 5h. 23m. p.m. of March 31. It arrives in opposition with the Sun at 7h. 9m. a.m. of the 23rd, when it passes the meridian about midnight, and is then at its shortest distance from the Earth and Sun, and consequently at its brightest lustre. It is 5 deg. north of the Moon at 6h. 59m. a.m. of the 7th.

URANUS remains in the constellation of Taurus. It arrives in quadrature with the Sun at 7h. 36m. p.m. of the 7th, and is a little to the north of the Moon at 6h. 7m. p.m. of the 25th. It is visible during the evenings, setting at 2h. 43m. a.m. of March 1, and at 0h. 46m. a.m. of March 31.



RELATIVE DIMENSIONS OF THE DISC OF MARS, 1862-3.

ECLIPSES OF JUPITER'S SATELLITES.—Second satellite, March 1, 0h. 42m. a.m., disappearance; first satellite, March 3, 5h. 49m. a.m., disappearance; first satellite, March 5, 0h. 17m. a.m., disappearance; second satellite, March 8, 3h. 16m. a.m., disappearance; first satellite, March 12, 2h. 10m. a.m., disappearance; first satellite, March 19, 4h. 4m. a.m., disappearance; third satellite, March 19, 11h. 41m. p.m., reappearance; first satellite, March 20, 10h. 32m. p.m., disappearance; second satellite, March 25, 9h. 44m. p.m., disappearance; third satellite, March 27, 1h. 17m. a.m., disappearance; first satellite, March 28, 0h. 26m. a.m., disappearance.

OCCULTATION OF STARS BY THE MOON.—March 2, Alpha Cancri, 4th magnitude; disappears at 11h. 49m. p.m.; reappears March 3, 1h. 0m. a.m.; angles from vertex, 66 and 295 deg. respectively. March 6, e Leonis, 5th magnitude; disappears at 5h. 29m. a.m.; reappears at 6h. 19m. a.m.; angles from vertex, 128 and 263 deg. respectively. March 11, Delta Scorpil, 2½ magnitude; disappears at 6h. 30m. a.m.; reappears at 7h. 25m. a.m.; angles from vertex, 60 and 332 deg. respectively. March 14, Xi Sagittarii, 4th magnitude; disappears at 3h. 17m. a.m.; reappears at 4h. 23m. a.m.; angles from vertex, 58 and 252 deg. respectively.

APRIL.

THE SUN is north of the Equator and in the sign of Aries until 2h. 34m. p.m. of the 20th, when it passes into that of Taurus.

THE MOON is near Saturn at 11h. 20m. a.m. of the 3rd; near Jupiter at 0h. 25m. a.m. of the 5th; near Mercury at 0h. 17m. a.m. of the 18th; near Venus at 6h. 55m. p.m. of the 20th; near Uranus at 4h. 16m. a.m. of the 22nd; near Mars at 10h. 1m. p.m. of the 22nd; and near Saturn at 5h. 40m. p.m. of the 30th. It is at its least distance from the Earth at 5h. a.m. of the 9th, and at its greatest distance at 9h. a.m. of the 24th.

Full Moon occurs at 9 minutes past 4 on the morning of the 4th.
Last Quarter " 23 " 1 on the morning of the 11th.
New Moon " 5 " 3 on the morning of the 18th.
First Quarter " 8 " 4 on the morning of the 26th.

MERCURY is in the constellation of Pisces at the beginning and in that of Taurus at the end of the month. In the beginning of April it is the morning star, but sets after the Sun at the end of the month. It is about 5 deg. south of the Moon at 0h. 17m. a.m. of the 18th; in superior conjunction with the Sun at 6h. 29m. p.m. of the 20th; and in perihelion at 3h. 33m. a.m. of the 28th. It rises at 5h. 26m. a.m. of the 1st, setting at 8h. 30m. p.m. of the 30th.

VENUS is in the constellation of Aries at the beginning and in that of Taurus at the end of the month. It is the evening star during this month, setting in the north-west at 9h. 3m. p.m. on the 1st and at 10h. 32m. p.m. of the 30th. It will not, however, arrive at its greatest lustre for some months yet—i.e., to the latter end of August. It is a little to the north of the Moon at 6h. 55m. p.m. of the 20th; in conjunction with Alpha Tauri at 0h. 19m. a.m. of the 22nd, the star being then 5 min. (in time) west; in conjunction with Upsilon Tauri at 0h. 5m. a.m. of the 25th in right ascension, and again at 6h. 20m. a.m. in declination, at which latter time the star will be 4 min. (in arc) to the south of the planet.

MARS is in the constellation of Taurus at the beginning and in that of Gemini at the end of the month. Although it does not set until midnight it will not be a very conspicuous object in the north-western horizon, as it is becoming

rapidly fainter. On April 1 it sets at 0h. 32m. a.m., and on April 30 at 0h. 2m. a.m. It is 1 deg. 20 min. (of arc) north of Uranus at 4h. 41m. p.m. of the 7th, and is 3 deg. north of the Moon at 10h. 1m. p.m. of the 22nd.

JUPITER is now visible throughout the evening and night, rising at 7h. 25m. p.m. on the 1st, and at 5h. 13m. p.m. on the 30th. It still remains in the constellation of Virgo. It is about 5 deg. north of the Moon at 0h. 25m. a.m. of the 5th. It arrives at opposition at 9h. 41m. p.m. of the 12th, at which time it will be nearest the Earth and Sun, and consequently appear larger and brighter than at any other time.

SATURN remains in the constellation of Virgo during this month, and continues visible throughout the night, rising at 5h. 20m. p.m. of the 1st, and at 3h. 13m. p.m. of the 30th. It is about 3 deg. north of the Moon at 11h. 20m. a.m. of the 3rd, and again at 5h. 40m. p.m. of the 30th. It sets at 5h. 45m. a.m. of the 1st, and at 3h. 49m. a.m. of the 30th.

URANUS is in the constellation of Taurus, and still visible during the evenings. It is 1 deg. 20 min. south of Mars at 4h. 41m. p.m. of the 7th, and is about 1 deg. north of the Moon at 4h. 16m. a.m. of the 22nd. It sets at 0h. 45m. a.m. of the 1st, and at 10h. 51m. p.m. of the 30th.

ECLIPSES OF JUPITER'S SATELLITES.—Second satellite, April 2, 0h. 20m. a.m., disappearance; first satellite, April 4, 2h. 20m. a.m., disappearance; first satellite, April 5, 8h. 43m. p.m., disappearance; second satellite, April 9, 2h. 55m. a.m., disappearance; first satellite, April 11, 4h. 13m. a.m., disappearance; second satellite, April 19, 9h. 14m., reappearance; first satellite, April 20, 2h. 44m. a.m., reappearance; first satellite, April 21, 9h. 12m. p.m., reappearance; second satellite, April 26, 11h. 50m. p.m., reappearance; first satellite, April 28, 11h. 6m. p.m., reappearance.

OCCULTATIONS OF STARS BY THE MOON.—April 12, Tau Capricorni, 5th magnitude; disappears at 3h. 8m. a.m.; reappears at 4h. 12m. a.m.; angles from vertex, 55 and 278 deg. respectively. April 26, Kappa Cancri, 5th magnitude; disappears at 9h. 46m. p.m.; reappears at 10h. 54m. p.m.; angles from vertex, 92 and 289 deg. respectively. April 29, e Leonis; disappears at 10h. 29m.; reappears at 11h. 23m. p.m.; angles from vertex, 116 and 233 deg. respectively.

MAY.

THE SUN is north of the Equator and in the sign of Taurus until 2h. 5m. p.m. of the 21st, when it passes into that of Gemini.

THE MOON is near Jupiter at 4h. 6m. a.m. of the 2nd; near Uranus at 2h. 35m. p.m. of the 19th; near Mercury at 4h. 3m. p.m. of the 19th; near Venus at 2h. 57m. a.m. of the 21st; near Mars at 6h. 30m. p.m. of the 21st; near Saturn at 1h. 35m. a.m. of the 28th; and near Jupiter at 10h. 12m. of the 29th. It is at its least distance from the Earth at 6h. a.m. of the 6th, and at its greatest distance at 2h. a.m. of the 22nd.

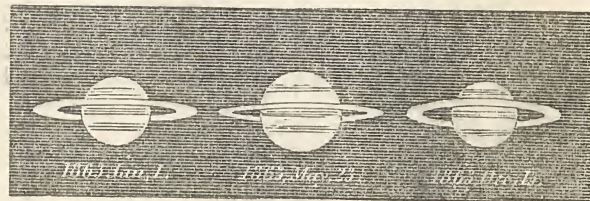
Full Moon occurs at 52 minutes past 2 on the afternoon of the 3rd.
Last Quarter " 16 " 7 on the morning of the 10th.
New Moon " 49 " 4 on the afternoon of the 17th.
First Quarter " 47 " 8 on the afternoon of the 25th.

MERCURY is in the constellation of Taurus throughout the month. It sets after the Sun throughout May, and is favourably situated for observation. It arrives at its greatest easterly elongation at 1h. p.m. of the 19th. It is about 2 deg. north of Uranus at 9h. 48m. p.m. of the 18th; is 3½ deg. north of the Moon at 4h. 3m. p.m. of the 19th; and arrives at its stationary point at 11h. 41m. a.m. of June 1. It sets at 8h. 37m. p.m. of May 1, and at 9h. 29m. p.m. of May 31.

VENUS is in the constellation of Taurus at the beginning and in that of Gemini at the end of the month. It continues to be the evening star, not setting in the north-west until 10h. 35m. p.m. of May 1, and 11h. 13m. p.m. of May 31. It is in perihelion at 6h. 16m. a.m. of the 4th; is 1½ deg. north of Uranus at 1h. 8m. p.m. of the 5th; 4½ deg. north of the Moon at 2h. 57m. a.m. of the 21st; is 2 min. (of arc) direct north of Epsilon Geminorum at 7h. 16m. p.m. of the 21st; and 2½ min. (in time) direct east of the same star at 7h. 30m. a.m. of the 22nd.

MARS is now vanishing out of view. It remains in the constellation of Gemini during the month. It does not set until shortly before midnight. It is about 5 deg. north of the Moon at 6h. 30m. p.m., of the 21st. It sets at midnight on May 1, and at 11h. 11m. p.m. of the 31st.

JUPITER is visible during the evening and night. It still remains in the constellation of Virgo. It is 5½ deg. north of the Moon at 4h. 6m. a.m. of the 2nd, and again at 10h. 12m. a.m. of the 29th. It rises at 5h. 9m. p.m. of the 1st, and at 2h. 57m. p.m. of the 31st.



PHASES AND DIMENSIONS OF SATURN AND RING, AS SEEN IN AN INVERTING TELESCOPE.

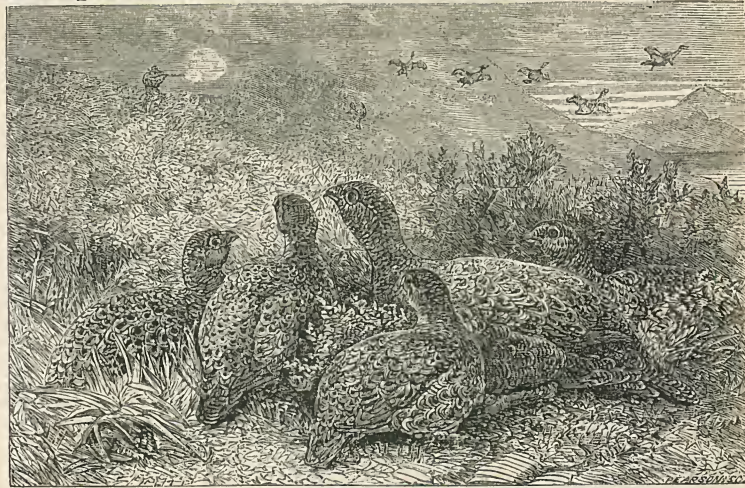
SATURN remains in the constellation of Virgo and is visible throughout the night. On May 1 it rises at 3h. 9m. p.m. and sets at 3h. 45m. a.m. On May 31 it rises at 1h. 8m. p.m., setting at 1h. 42m. a.m. It is about 8 deg. north of the moon at 1h. 35m. a.m. of the 28th.

URANUS is in the constellation of Taurus, setting soon after sunset. It is 1½ deg. north of the Moon at 2h. 35m. p.m. of the 19th, and 1½ deg. south of Venus at 1h. 8m. p.m. of the 5th.

ECLIPSES OF JUPITER'S SATELLITES.—Third satellite, May 1, 11h. 26m. p.m., reappearance; second satellite, May 4, 2h. 26m. a.m., reappearance; first satellite, May 6, 1h. 0m. a.m., reappearance; third satellite, May 9, 1h. 8m. a.m., disappearance; first satellite, May 14, 9h. 23m. p.m., reappearance; second satellite, May 21, 8h. 59m. p.m., reappearance; first satellite, May 21, 11h. 17m. p.m., reappearance; second satellite, May 23, 11h. 36m. p.m., reappearance; first satellite, May 29, 1h. 12m. a.m., reappearance.

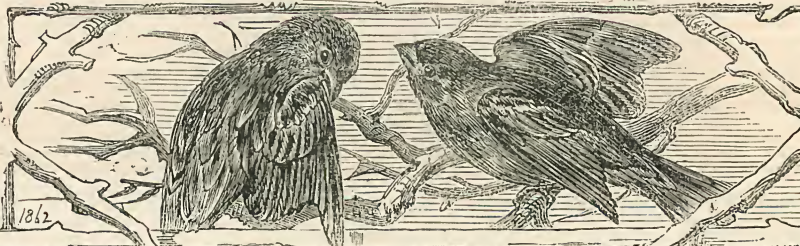
OCCULTATIONS OF STARS BY THE MOON.—60 Cancri, 6th magnitude; disappears at 11h. 37m. p.m. of the 23rd; reappears at 0h. 21m. a.m. of the 24th of May; angles from vertex, 143 and 252 deg. respectively.

(Continued on page 41.)



GROUSE.

D. OF M.	D. OF W.	ANNIVERSARIES, FESTIVALS, REMARKABLE EVENTS.	SUN.		MOON.			HIGH WATER AT			
			Rises.	Sets.	Rises.	Sets.	Age	London Bridge.		Liverpool Dock.	
			H. M.	H. M.	Aftern.	Morn.	Dys	Morn.	Aftern.	Morn.	Aftern.
1	S	Day breaks 1h. 27m.	4 24	7 47	8 19	7 4	17	3 2	3 25	0 3	0 24
2	S	9TH S. APT. TRIN.	4 26	7 45	8 44	8 26	18	3 46	4 7	0 45	1 7
3	M	Arkwright died, 1792	4 27	7 44	9 7	9 44	19	4 29	4 50	1 28	1 50
4	Tu	Twilight ends 10h. 28m.	4 29	7 42	9 31	11 0	20	5 12	5 34	2 12	2 31
5	W	Earl Howe died, 1799	4 31	7 40	9 58	Aftern.	21	5 53	6 14	2 52	3 14
6	Th	Ben Jonson died, 1637	4 32	7 38	10 29	1 24	22	6 36	7 1	3 39	4 4
7	F	Queen Caroline died, 1831	4 33	7 36	11 7	2 28	23	7 26	7 52	4 30	5 1
8	S	Canning died, 1827	4 34	7 35	11 50	3 26	24	8 23	9 1	5 39	6 18
9	S	10TH S. APT. TRIN.	4 36	7 33	Morn.	4 16	25	9 40	10 20	6 58	7 38
10	M	J. and C. De Witt murd.	4 38	7 31	0 41	4 59	26	11 0	11 36	8 14	8 49
11	Tu	Catharine Hayes died, 1861	4 40	7 29	1 36	5 33	27	—	0 11	9 16	9 40
12	W	Lord Castlereagh died, 1822	4 41	7 27	2 38	6 4	28	0 38	1 2	10 2	10 21
13	Th	Jeremy Taylor died, 1667	4 43	7 25	3 42	6 27	29	1 24	1 43	10 40	10 58
14	F	George Colman the elder died, 1794	4 44	7 24	4 46	6 49	30	2 2	2 20	11 14	11 31
15	S	Train's Tramway opened, 1861	4 46	7 22	5 52	7 9	1	2 36	2 53	11 46	—
16	S	11TH S. APT. TRIN.	4 48	7 20	6 59	7 28	2	3 8	3 22	0 0	0 16
17	M	Day breaks 2h. 25m.	4 49	7 18	8 6	7 48	3	3 38	3 52	0 30	0 47
18	Tu	Twilight ends 9h. 35m.	4 51	7 16	9 16	8 10	4	4 9	4 23	1 1	1 19
19	W	Bloomfield died, 1823	4 52	7 14	10 25	8 34	5	4 41	4 56	1 34	1 52
20	Th	Adrianople taken, 1829	4 54	7 12	11 38	9 2	6	5 14	5 33	2 11	2 29
21	F	Gt. Earthquake at Palermo, 1726	4 56	7 10	Aftern.	9 38	7	5 51	6 12	2 50	3 12
22	S	Warren Hastings died, 1818	4 57	7 7	1 58	10 23	8	6 34	6 59	3 37	4 3
23	S	12TH S. APT. TRIN.	4 59	7 5	3 4	11 18	9	7 25	7 58	4 36	5 18
24	M	Acc. on Brighton Railw., 1861	5 0	7 3	4 0	Morn.	10	8 40	9 25	6 3	6 45
25	Tu	Watt died, 1819	5 2	7 1	4 44	0 28	11	10 7	10 51	7 29	8 9
26	W	Louis Philippe died, 1850	5 3	6 59	5 22	1 45	12	11 31	—	8 46	9 17
27	Th	Thompson died, 1748	5 5	6 57	5 53	3 6	13	0 8	0 39	9 44	10 11
28	F	Day breaks 2h. 55m.	5 7	6 55	6 19	4 31	14	1 6	1 33	10 34	10 57
29	S	Eglinton Tournament, 1839	5 8	6 52	6 44	5 55	15	1 56	2 19	11 20	11 41
30	S	13TH S. APT. TRIN.	5 10	6 50	7 8	7 17	16	2 42	3 3	—	0 3
31	M	Bunyan died, 1688	5 11	6 48	7 32	8 37	17	3 25	3 46	0 24	0 44



T. Macquoid 1862



"L'INNOMINATO," BY GUARDASSONI, OF BOLOGNA.—FROM "THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS."

JULY AND AUGUST.

How strange it would appear to any one who knew nothing about the change of the Seasons in the two countries to leave England at the close of our Winter and, after a long, slow voyage, to land in Australia, expecting by the date of the year to find Summer in all its brightness and beauty instead of the beginning of Winter as it would then be! Then to sit down and think that in England we were making our hay, and should soon begin our harvest, while there they were laying up fuel for the Winter, and wearing their warmest clothing, and even then shivering through very cold, while we were sitting lightly clad at our doors of an evening, glad to feel the slightest breath of air stirring about us, to find them there taking everything hot, and clustering as close as they could round the crackling fire with doors and windows closed, and to know that had he remained in England he should at that very time have enjoyed his cold lamb and salad, and been glad of ice to cool his sherry, instead of sitting down to the smoking dishes then before him, the heat from which made the frosted windows steam again, and out of which, if he looked, were he in the country, he would see only a naked and desolate landscape, while the fields he had left behind were covered with flowers, and waving with corn, and the long green leaves were throwing a pleasant shadow over the land! Quitting our antipodes at the close of Winter in a slow-sailing vessel, he would once more leave Summer behind him, and arrive in England about the time we were preparing for our Christmas. And so he might voyage to and fro, without ever seeing Summer or setting foot on a land covered with flowers. But the change must be still greater to pass into those northern latitudes where for a time there is no night, and to remain there until there is no day, nothing but darkness for weeks together, saving those wild northern lights that keep flashing like sheeted spectres across the sky. In spite of our showers, and mists, and cloudy days, which remind those who dwell far inland that they are surrounded by the sea, still Old England is a lovely land to dwell in, with its mild Winters, gentle Springs, warm Summers, and pleasant, cool Autumns, all varying at times, yet never so much but we are blessed with seedtime and harvest, and gather the ripened fruit from our orchards. We have no long leagues of bleak, barren mountains whose shadows make the valleys gloomy and chilly at noonday, but gentle hills covered to their very summits with verdure and flowers; meadows through which long miles of sweet rivers flow, looking as if their channels had been ploughed only for a happy and freedom-loving nation to dwell beside. Nor are our inland lakes, and meres, and ponds less beautiful, on which the water-lilies sit like fair queens on thrones of emerald. A land covered with old grey churches, in which centuries of generations have worshipped, and where Peace dwells with humble Poverty in the lowliest cottages by which they are surrounded, seeming as if guarded by their dead. And over this blessed land Summer now reigns, crowned with roses in all her pride of beauty. She has thrown open her green gates, and hung up her richest scenery, and never did her hedges look more beautiful than they do now, tinted all over with flowers, for what a few weeks ago appeared unsightly weeds are waving streamers of bloom, and even the dull-flowered beardbind has grown "a thing of beauty." Summer never looked more lovely than she does in July, though she wears darker raiment than she did a month or so ago; she hangs her flowers with diamonds in the early morning, and fills the night air with their perfumes, for the day is too short for her to dispense all the sweet gifts she has come laden with. The garden fruits are now ripe, the red currants hang from the branches like pretty earrings of coral, while black shine like great heads of jet, and the huge gooseberries are bursting with mellowness; and next to strawberries a dish of real Warringtons is as great a luxury as can be placed on the table for a dessert, though they are but gooseberries. Cherries, like roses, are losing their beauty, though a few of the later sorts may be preserved until July; and Plat in his "Garden of Eden" tells us how in August our great man-hearted Queen Elizabeth visited Beddington Park, and that Sir Francis Carew, knowing how fond she was of cherries, had a canvas strained over a choice tree, wetting the same now and then with a scoop or horn as the heat of the weather required, and so, by withholding the sunbeams from reflecting upon the berries, they grew both great and were very long before they had gotten their perfect cherry colour; and when he was assured of her Majesty's coming he removed the tent, and a few sunny days brought them to their full maturity." This was in the year 1599, and may be numbered among the last of brave old Elizabeth's cherry-eatings. "In several little English villages the feasts are still called cherry-eatings, as they fall about the time cherries are ripe."

Now the woodbine dangles its delicious trumpet-shaped flowers above the gaudy foxglove, which lights up the underwood like a pillar of crimson flame, while the fields are covered in places with scarlet poppies, which when waving in the wind look in the distance like a great army in motion. The foxglove is a noble-looking flower, and may rank next to the hollyhock for grandeur, standing as it does firmly anchored on its own roots and needing no support of any kind. We have often found it growing in solitary places, nearly six feet high, with a foot or more of bloom on its summit, and beautifully its bell spotted and freckled in the inside, often so fancifully that an imaginative mind may trace curious letters which spirits unseen by us are, perhaps, able to translate and read to one another this unknown language of flowers. No further from smoky London than in the woods which lie below the slopes of the Crystal Palace at Sydenham we have found foxgloves growing as beautiful as human eye ever fell upon. The foxglove is both a dangerous and a valuable plant, and takes a high place amongst medicines. There is something almost overpowering in the smell of the root when first pulled up, nor is it wise to inhale its odour for long together. We like the old English name of honeysuckle better than woodbine as applied to this beautiful climbing plant which not a flower that blows excels in fragrance, nor is there one that is a greater favourite with our villagers, as may be seen from the many cottages that are entwined with it, and pretty do its white-and-red-striped blossoms look, clinging to the lattice-work around a cottage-door. Then the bees come and murmur about it all day long, and gather rich stores of honey from out its long bloom. But best of all do we like to see it growing wild in our sweet greenwoods, twining round the trees, which throw a cool shadow over it; or more graceful still does it appear overhanging some wild wood walk as it stretches across and forms a bower overhead, from which the sweet flowers peep out like the faces of fair ladies half hidden in greenery. The honeysuckle twines in a contrary direction from the briony, winding round from left to right like the convolvulus, and if turned a contrary way it will uncoil itself and droop down, but if left to itself one stem will wind around another, not that we believe, as some have said, that one reverses its spiral nature, but that the stem, which grows from left to right, is too strong to aid it other to escape from its coil. We think this can be seen by unwinding the plant. Though our beautiful wild roses have now shed their bloom, the lanes and hedgerows were richly garlanded with them only a few brief weeks ago, and a few late stragglers may sometimes be found even in July. May is not so beautiful to look upon as the pink-coloured wild rose only because the flowers

of the latter are larger, though we have seen at times a warm pink on maybuds like that on the maiden-blush rose. The sweetest of all our wild roses is that of the sweetbriar, the very foliage of which throws out a perfume too delicious for any one but a lovely-looking young lady to inhale. A fellow bearded like a goat ought never to be seen smelling sweetbriar. "Sweets to the sweet," were never intended for him who carries the reek of stables and the more manly smell of horses about him. The commonest of all our wild roses is the dogrose, which grows almost everywhere, and varies in colour according to the soil in which it is rooted, being generally white or touched with a warm pink, and very often red. The wild rose is a native of England, and no doubt British ladies decorated their hair with it as far back as we have any record of our island being inhabited. We have seen old hedges about our inland villages formed entirely of different varieties of the wild rose, which, from the thickness of some of the stems, the immense depth of the hedge through suckers having sprung up year after year, must have stood for centuries, and yet kept on blooming year after year, just as they did when the hoary churches near at hand were white and new and all alive with busy builders. Our oldest poets call the rose the Queen of Flowers, and it is believed that the choicest of our old garden roses were first brought over by the Crusaders. The rose retains its sweetness longer than any other flower after it is dead, reminding us pleasantly of the beautiful thought of Shirley that

Only the actions of the just
Smell sweet, and blossom in the dust.

Some of the Eastern nations flavour their water with roses, and in Persia the flowers are gathered and piled up in a stack, like one of our large hayricks, before they are distilled for the attar of roses. There are several large gardens in our own country where acres of roses are grown which, when in bloom, are gathered and sold by the hundredweight at a time, and are then used for a variety of purposes. The scarlet hip, which looks so beautiful in our fading Autumn hedges, contains the seed of the rose, while the outer rind is prepared with sugar at times, and made into a conserve which has a pleasant acid flavour. The poppy is the richest scarlet flower that grows wild in England, and, by some strange freak of Nature, is most abundant in our rich corn-fields and waste roadside places which are never cultivated; nor have we any other wild flower of the same gaudy colour except the pretty pimpernel, which resembles the chickweed in appearance, and is now in bloom. Opium is obtained from the white poppy by making an incision in the poppy-head in the form of a cross, when it exudes in a gummy form and may be scraped off in a day or two after the cut is made, if the poppy-head is ripe. We used when boys to eat the ripe poppy-seeds by handfuls, and, though told since that they are dangerous food, we never remember an instance of their injuring any of us, though we often clabbed our pence at the door of the druggist's shop to purchase a poppy feast, and have devoured the seeds of a whole hatful of poppies amongst us. There is no opium in the seeds. We do not believe the poppies do much injury to corn, greatly as the farmers grumble, for they are not a widespread plant, and we can ill spare them, as we have but one other pure scarlet wild flower. One thing, however, is certain—the flowers of the poppy produce headache, and are even called "headaches" in many parts of the country. The flowers—pretty as they are—ought never to be kept in a room. Another beautiful flower that grows amongst corn is the bluebottle, the proper name of which is the cyanus. In gardens it shows a variety of colours, such as dark blue, light blue, white, purple, red, lilac, with no end of varied markings on the edges and in the centres, as if one colour played into the other until all the different hues were blended. The involucre is very beautiful, has a perfect bell shape, and, if looked at through a glass, shows some of the richest colours that can be found on the calyx of any flower. But, while dwelling on flowers that grow in corn-fields, we are forgetting that the harvest is by the end of August ripe for the sickle, and must now be shorn. Within the sound of our sea-washed shores, and far inland, where the deep wind-stirred woods murmur at times like one in his sleep, there is now busy preparation for the gathering in of the harvest; and soon our farmers will fill their great stackyards and high barns, on which the blue pigeons delight to rest, with rich stores of golden grain; but many a man and maiden must be sun-tanned by brown labour before the creaking wains can be laden with the harvest. Pleasant is it to see the reapers at work, to watch them stooping, and notice the tall clustering ears which a moment before stood upright as spears laid beneath their crooked sickles. Nor is there a prettier sight in all England than a broad field of ripe wheat browning in the sunshine and moving in the wind. We do not believe it possible to paint the shifting colours of a corn-field in motion: those browns, and yellows, and warm whites which ever seem as if changing places beneath every breeze that blows. We, who have gleaned the corn-fields in the days of our boyhood, can well remember how the sharp stubble cut our little naked legs and hands, and how we sometimes laid hold of a sharp thistle when stooping down to gather an ear of corn. In our gleaming days we carried a little bag before us, called our corn-pocket, and, when we had gleaned a handful, cut off the straw with the pair of old scissors that dangled at our side, and thrust only the ears into our bag. Well can we remember the temptation offered that, if we gleaned another bagful, we should either have luncheon or dinner, for we were always wanting to eat while gleaming. Then there was the large sack under the shadow of some hedge or wide-spreading tree, beside the bottle and basket that contained our provision for the day. Brown dry bread has never tasted so sweet since as it did in those days of happy poverty. And into that large sack we emptied our little gleaming-bag many times during the day, until by night it was so full and heavy that our necks ached again as we carried it in turns on our heads through the pleasant fields and green lanes on our way home. Then, after gleaming-time was over, we had our little harvest to thrash out and carry in a sack to some breezy eminence, where, on a sheet, held down at each corner by a stone, we winnowed the heavy corn, that rattled again as it fell, while the chaff went floating far away; and so we gathered in harvest in our boyish days. What meals have we seen the farmer send into the field to his reapers, when every hour, as they say in the country, "was worth its weight in gold," and every breeze that blew shook the overripe grain by millions at a time out of the ears! Then it was necessary to put on every hand that could be obtained, and to keep on reaping from the earliest dawn until the day darkened, and every meal was eaten in the field; and we have heard of reapers drinking three gallons of home-brewed ale during the day while following this hard work. Could the severe labour have been done on water, we wonder? Tell a hard-working countryman that there is no support in good ale, and, if he is a plain truth-telling Englishman, and you are not far removed above him in your station in life, he will without hesitation say, "Thee beest a grate leari!" How beautiful a picture is harvest brought home across a ford, where the horses are never more than knee-deep in water, in which the waggon, with its high-piled golden load, is mirrored, and all the overhanging trees reflected! Many such pictures may be seen in our country at this season of the year when the rivers are low and the fords easy to pass over.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON ALMANACK FOR 1863.

JUNE.

THE SUN is in the sign of Gemini until June 21, 11h. 3m. p.m., when it passes into that of Cancer, and the summer quarter commences. It is at its greatest north declination at the same time.

The MOON is eclipsed on June 1, which eclipse is visible at Greenwich. It is near Mercury at 0h. 17m. a.m. of the 16th; near Uranus at 0h. 20m. a.m. of the same day; near Mars at 2h. 56m. p.m. of the 19th; near Venus at 10h. 52m. a.m. of the 20th; near Saturn at 10h. 22m. a.m. of the 24th; and near Jupiter at 6h. 41m. p.m. of the 25th. It is at its shortest distance from the Earth at 7h. a.m. of the 3rd, and at its greatest distance at 2h. p.m. of the 15th.

Full Moon occurs at 30 minutes past 11 on the evening of the 1st.
 Last Quarter " 52 " 1 on the afternoon of the 8th.
 New Moon " 36 " 7 on the morning of the 16th.
 First Quarter " 31 " 10 on the morning of the 24th.
 Full Moon " 46 " 6 on the morning of July 1st.

MERCURY remains in the constellation of Taurus throughout the month, and is on the whole favourably situated, being visible in the evenings at the beginning, and during the mornings at the end of the month. It is at its greatest distance from the Sun at 3h. 30m. a.m. of the 11th; in inferior conjunction with the Sun at 4h. 12m. p.m. of the 13th; near Uranus at 11h. 19m. p.m. of the 15th; 2½ deg. south of the Moon at 0h. 17m. a.m. of the 16th; and arrives at its stationary point at 10h. 42m. a.m. of the 25th. It sets at 9h. 21m. p.m. of the 1st, and at 6h. 28m. p.m. of the 30th, rising respectively at 4h. 52m. a.m. and 2h. 55m. a.m. of those times.

VENUS continues to be the evening star, not setting until after ten o'clock, and increasing gradually in lustre. It is in the constellation of Gemini at the beginning and in that of Leo at the end of the month. It is about 1 deg. north of Mars at 9h. 38m. p.m. of the 2nd, and about 7 deg. north of the Moon at 10h. 52m. a.m. of the 20th. It sets at 11h. 13m. p.m. of June 1, and at 10h. 34m. p.m. of June 30.

MARS does not yet set until after ten o'clock, but it will scarcely be seen with the naked eye at this period of the year. It is in the constellation of Gemini at the beginning and in that of Cancer at the end of the month. It is a little to the south of Venus at 9h. 38m. p.m. of the 2nd, and about 6 deg. north of the Moon at 2h. 56m. p.m. of the 19th. It sets at 11h. 10m. p.m. of the 1st, and at 10h. 3m. p.m. of the 30th.

JUPITER does not set until after midnight, and may be seen in the west-south-west portion of the heavens during the evenings. It still remains in the constellation of Virgo. It arrives at its stationary point at 7h. 10m. a.m. of the 15th, and is 5½ deg. north of the Moon at 6h. 41m. p.m. of the 25th. It sets at 2h. 7m. a.m. of the 1st, and at 0h. 13m. a.m. of the 30th.

SATURN is in the constellation of Virgo, and is visible during the evenings, setting a little to the south of the east about or before midnight. It arrives at its stationary point at 1h. 17m. a.m. of the 2nd; is in quadrature with the Sun at 11h. 36m. p.m. of the 20th; and is about 8 deg. north of the Moon at 10h. 22m. a.m. of the 24th. It sets at 1h. 40m. a.m. of the 1st, and at 11h. 44m. p.m. of the 30th.

URANUS is now invisible, arriving in conjunction with the Sun at 9h. 54m. a.m. of the 12th. It is 1 deg. north of the Moon at 0h. 20m. a.m. of the 16th.

ECLIPSES OF JUPITER'S SATELLITES.—First satellite, June 6, 9h. 35m. p.m., reappearance; third satellite, June 13, 11h. 15m. p.m., reappearance; first satellite, June 13, 11h. 29m. p.m., reappearance; first satellite, June 29, 9h. 47m. p.m., reappearance.

OCCULTATIONS OF STARS BY THE MOON.—Xi Sagittarii, 6th magnitude; disappears at 11h. 40m. p.m. of June 3; reappears at 0h. 46m. a.m. of June 4; angles from vertex, 99 and 244 deg. respectively. 8 Aquarii, 6th magnitude; disappears at 0h. 46m. a.m. of June 6; reappears at 1h. 54m. a.m.; angles from vertex, 84 and 268 deg. respectively.

JULY.

THE SUN is in the sign of Cancer until 9h. 57m. a.m. of the 23rd, when it passes into that of Leo. It is north of the Equator during this month. It is at its greatest distance from the Earth at 10h. 17m. p.m. of the 3rd.

The MOON is near Uranus at 9h. 26m. a.m. of the 13th; near Mercury at 4h. 19m. a.m. of the 14th; near Mars at 10h. 31m. a.m. of the 18th; near Venus at 6h. 51m. a.m. of the 20th; near Saturn at 7h. 40m. p.m. of the 21st; and near Jupiter at 5h. 5m. a.m. of the 23rd. It is at its shortest distance

from the Earth at 3h. p.m. of the 1st, and at 1h. a.m. of the 30th; and at its greatest distance at 6h. p.m. of the 15th.

Full Moon occurs at 46 minutes past 6 on the morning of the 1st.
 Last Quarter " 28 " 10 on the evening of the 7th.
 New Moon " 54 " 10 on the evening of the 15th.
 First Quarter " 32 " 9 on the evening of the 23rd.
 Full Moon " 33 " 1 on the afternoon of the 30th.

MERCURY is in the constellation of Taurus at the beginning and in that of Cancer at the end of the month. It is most favourably seen at the commencement of the month, rising at that time at 2h. 53m. a.m., whilst at the end of July it rises at 3h. 55m. a.m. It is 3 deg. 20 min. south of Uranus at 1h. 2m. p.m. of the 5th; at its greatest westerly elongation at 7h. 39m. a.m. of the 7th; about 1 deg. north of the Moon at 4h. 19m. a.m. of the 14th; and in perihelion at 3h. 10m. a.m. of the 25th.

VENUS still continues to be the evening star, although it is now setting sooner on each successive evening. During July, however, it does not disappear before nine o'clock, and becomes daily brighter. It is in the constellation of Leo at the beginning and in that of Virgo at the end of the month. It is about 8 min. (of time) direct east of Alpha Leonis at 11h. 46m. a.m. of the 7th, and 6½ min. east of Rho Leonis at noon of the 13th. It is 5½ deg. north of the Moon at 6h. 51m. a.m. of the 20th. It arrives at its greatest elongation (easterly) at 1h. 42m. a.m. of the 21st. It is very close to Tau Leonis during the afternoon and evening of July 27. Venus sets on the 1st at 10h. 34m. p.m., and on the 31st at 9h. 9m. p.m.

MARS is now out of sight, setting at 10h. p.m. of the 1st, and at 8h. 40m. p.m. of the 31st. It is in the constellation of Cancer at the beginning and in that of Leo at the end of the month. It is at its greatest distance from the Sun at 8h. 19m. a.m. of the 14th. It is 6½ deg. north of the Moon at 10h. 31m. a.m. of the 18th.

JUPITER remains in the constellation of Virgo during this month, and is visible in the south-west during the evenings. It arrives at quadrature with the Sun at 8h. 20m. a.m. of the 11th. It is 5 deg. north of the Moon at 5h. 5m. a.m. of the 23rd. It sets at 0h. 8m. a.m. of the 1st, and at 10h. 10m. p.m. of the 31st.

SATURN is also in the constellation of Virgo, and is visible during the evenings, setting at 11h. 40m. p.m. of the 1st, and at 9h. 42m. p.m. of the 31st. It is 7½ deg. north of the Moon at 7h. 40m. p.m. of the 21st.

URANUS is invisible, and still remains in the constellation of Taurus. It is 1½ deg. north of the Moon at 9h. 26m. a.m. of the 13th.

ECLIPSES OF JUPITER'S SATELLITES.—Second satellite, July 31, 8h. 49m. p.m., disappearance.

OCCULTATIONS OF STARS BY THE MOON.—Kappa Piscium, 4½ magnitude; disappears at 3h. 26m. a.m. of July 6; reappears at 4h. 28m. a.m.; angles from vertex, 141 and 268 deg. Pi Arietis, 5½ magnitude; disappears at 2h. 11m. a.m. of July 10; reappears at 2h. 58m. a.m.; angles from vertex, 29 and 288 deg.

AUGUST.

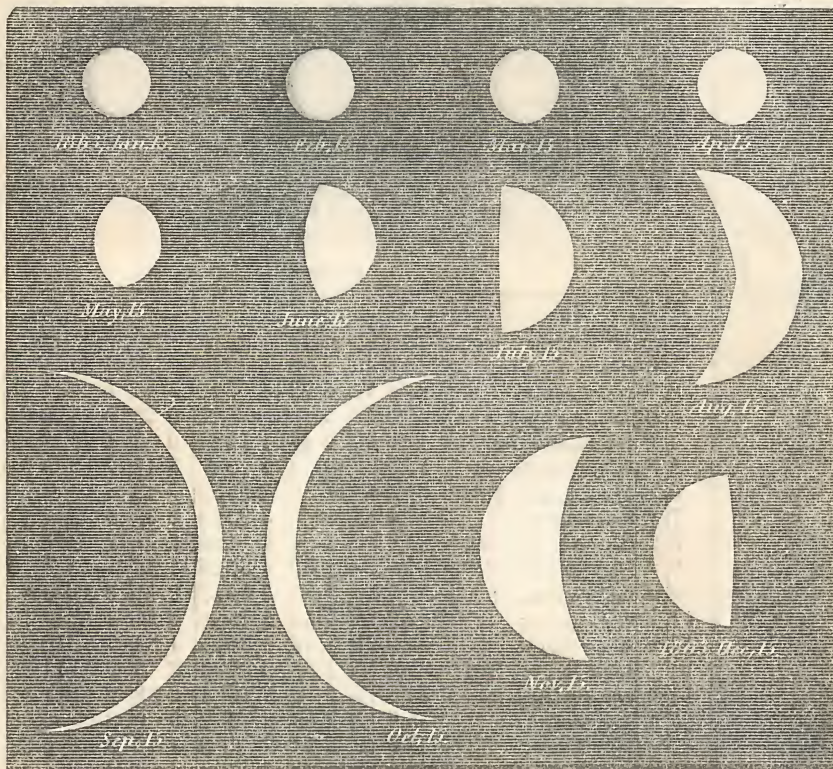
THE SUN is north of the Equator during this month, and remains in the sign of Leo until 4h. 31m. p.m. of the 23rd, when it passes into that of Virgo.

The MOON is near Uranus at 6h. 8m. p.m. of the 9th; near Mercury at 10h. 3m. p.m. of the 15th; near Mars at 4h. 55m. a.m. of the 16th; near Saturn at 5h. 44m. a.m. of the 18th; near Venus at 6h. 20m. a.m. of the 18th; near Jupiter at 5h. 11m. p.m. of the 19th. It is at its greatest distance from the Earth at 11h. p.m. of Aug. 11, and at its least distance at 9h. a.m. of the 27th.

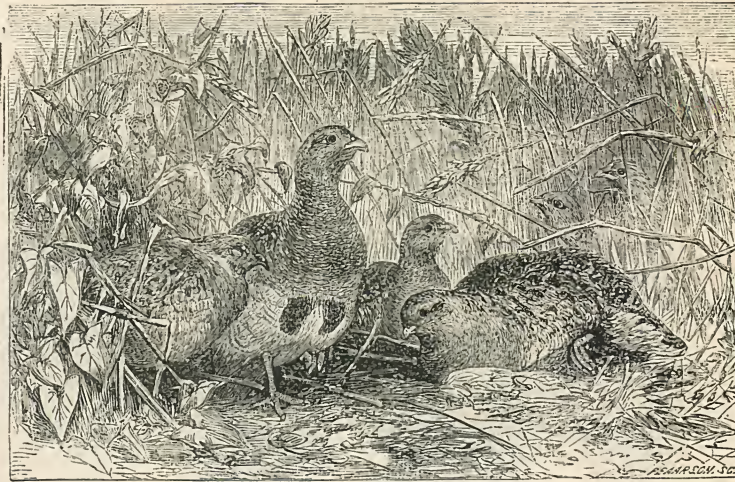
Last Quarter occurs at 5 minutes past 10 on the morning of the 6th.
 New Moon " 3 " 2 on the afternoon of the 14th.
 First Quarter " 20 " 6 on the morning of the 22nd.
 Full Moon " 55 " 8 on the evening of the 28th.

MERCURY is in the constellation of Cancer at the beginning and in that of Virgo at the end of the month. It will be favourably situated for observation nearly the whole of the month, but most favourably during the latter half of August. It sets at 7h. 56m. p.m. of the 1st, and at 7h. 23m. p.m. of the 31st. It is in superior conjunction with the Sun at 6h. 49m. a.m. of the 3rd; about 7 deg. north of the Moon at 10h. 3m. p.m. of the 15th; within 3 min. (north) of Mars at 10h. 12m. p.m. of the 18th; and 9½ min. (in time) west of Sigma Leonis at 1h. 36m. p.m. of the 21st.

(Continued on page 44.)



PHASES OF VENUS, 1863.



PARTRIDGES.

D. OF M.	D. OF W.	ANNIVERSARIES, FESTIVALS, REMARKABLE EVENTS.	SUN.		MOON.			HIGH WATER AT			
			Rises.	Sets.	Rises.	Sets.	'Ago	London Bridge.	Liverpool Dock.		
1	Tu	Sir R. Steele died, 1729.	5 13	6 46	7 58	9 52	18	4 6	4 25	1 3	1 22
2	W	Day breaks 3h. 8m.	5 14	6 44	8 29	11 7	18	4 44	5 4	1 42	2 1
3	Th	Cromwell died, 1658	5 16	6 42	9 5	Aftern.	20	5 23	5 43	2 21	2 40
4	F	Twilight ends 5h. 44m.	5 18	6 39	9 47	1 14	21	6 2	6 23	3 1	3 25
5	S	Bishop Bonner died, 1569	5 19	6 37	10 36	2 8	21	6 47	7 13	3 51	4 21
6	S	14TH S. AFT. TRIN.	5 21	6 35	11 30	2 55	23	7 43	8 17	4 55	5 35
7	M	Euler died, 1783	5 23	6 33	Morn.	3 33	24	8 57	9 39	6 17	6 59
8	Tu	Garibaldi ent. Naples, 1860	5 24	6 30	0 31	4 42	25	10 21	11 2	7 40	8 17
9	W	Evangelical Alliance at Berlin, 1857	5 26	6 28	1 32	4 30	26	11 39	—	8 49	9 12
10	Th	Ugo Foscolo died, 1827	5 27	6 26	2 36	4 54	27	0 11	0 34	9 33	9 53
11	F	Ricardo died, 1823	5 29	6 23	3 42	5 15	28	0 55	1 15	10 12	10 29
12	S	Blucher died, 1819	5 31	6 21	4 49	5 35	29	1 34	1 51	10 46	11 1
13	S	15TH S. AFT. TRIN.	5 32	6 19	5 57	5 56	30	2 8	2 23	11 16	11 30
14	M	Duke of Wellington d., 1832	5 34	6 16	7 5	6 16	1	2 38	2 52	11 47	—
15	Tu	Huskisson killed, 1830	5 35	6 14	8 15	6 40	2	3 9	3 25	0 3	0 20
16	W	Shakespeare's House bought, 1857	5 37	6 12	9 28	7 7	3	3 42	3 57	0 35	0 52
17	Th	Moscow burnt, 1814	5 39	6 10	10 40	7 40	4	4 14	4 31	1 9	1 26
18	F	Day breaks 3h. 48m.	5 40	6 8	11 49	8 21	5	4 48	5 8	1 46	2 6
19	S	Twilight ends 5h. 2m.	5 42	6 5	Aftern.	9 13	6	5 28	5 50	2 28	2 50
20	S	16TH S. AFT. TRIN.	5 43	6 3	1 51	10 15	7	6 12	6 39	3 17	3 45
21	M	St. Matthew	5 45	6 0	2 39	11 27	8	7 7	7 44	4 22	5 5
22	Tu	Lord Denman died, 1854	5 47	5 58	3 19	Morn.	9	8 27	9 13	5 51	6 35
23	W	Attack on Japanese Mission, 1861	5 49	5 56	3 50	0 45	10	9 57	10 40	7 18	7 58
24	Th	Farren died, 1861	5 50	5 53	4 19	2 6	11	11 20	11 56	8 34	9 2
25	F	Porson died, 1808	5 51	5 51	4 43	3 28	12	—	0 24	9 28	9 51
26	S	Clarkson died, 1846	5 53	5 49	5 7	4 48	13	0 50	1 13	10 14	10 35
27	S	17TH S. AFT. TRIN.	5 55	5 47	5 31	6 8	14	1 36	1 57	10 57	11 17
28	M	Day breaks 4h. 1m.	5 56	5 44	5 57	7 26	15	2 19	2 39	11 38	11 57
29	Tu	St. Michael. Michaelm. Day.	5 58	5 42	6 27	8 43	16	3 0	3 19	—	0 17
30	W	Twilight ends 7h. 33m.	6 0	5 40	7 2	9 54	17	3 39	3 58	0 36	0 56



T Macgibbon 1862



"THE CRADLE," BY J. ISRAËLS.—FROM "THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS."

ISRAËLS is a name with a European reputation. The picture of the "Shipwrecked" (1253) is already known as one of the, if not *the*, most touching picture in the galleries of the International Exhibition. Yet who would suspect, unless already aware of the fact, that the eminent Dutch artist, the painter of the inexpressibly sorrowful picture of the "Shipwrecked," is the same with the limner of the pleasant little picture we have engraved? Yet such is really the case; and such is the "many-sidedness," as it is called, of genius, but rather, as we think, such is only its natural tendency to oscillate. By going from one extreme to an opposite it recovers as it were, its balance and elasticity.

In a school of imitators and reproducers Israëls is allowed to be almost the only original painter. And really, if we reflect a little, the track of Dutch art is so much like a Dutch canal in its changeless channel and tideless uniformity that the picture engraved is almost as original for its serenity and sunshine, sweetness and simplicity, as the "Shipwrecked" itself is for its storm and

sorrow, power and pathos. We have observed in the gallery of the exhibition that "The Cradle" is greatly admired by the ladies. To the ladies, then—and we are vain enough to think that we number more fair readers than any of our contemporaries—we commend this Engraving. But before any sterner male reader turns to another page we would ask if there is not some more recondite meaning than might at first be suspected—some infant thought in the cradle? There seems to us to be something, at all events, very suggestive in the Dutch painter, who lives in a country that may almost be said to be cradled by the sea, and who must literally know the smell of the sea from his cradle, painting this picture of the washing of the family cradle on the seashore. Whether or not there be anything beneath the surface in this picture, no one will shame his manhood, whose heart is in the right place, by looking for a few moments at this little girl emulating the national mania of the Dutch for scrubbing, or even at the prettily-expressed, absorbed look of the child-sister.

VENUS arrives at its greatest brilliancy towards the end of the month, and is a splendid object in the west and west-south-west horizon. It sets very shortly after the Sun, however, at the end of the month. It remains in the constellation of Virgo throughout August. It is about 6 deg. south of Saturn at 0h. 52m. p.m. of the 17th; a little to the north of the Moon at 6h. 20m. a.m. of the 18th; arrives at its greatest brilliancy at 3h. a.m. of the 23rd; and is at its greatest distance from the Sun at 2h. 38m. p.m. of the 24th. It sets on the 1st at 9h. 7m. p.m., and on the 31st at 7h. 8m. p.m.

MARS is in the constellation of Leo throughout the month, but is invisible, setting shortly after sunset. It is $7\frac{1}{2}$ min. (in time) to the east of Regulus at 5h. 39m. a.m. of the 2nd; is $6\frac{1}{2}$ deg. north of the Moon at 4h. 55m. a.m. of the 16th; and is close to Mercury at 10h. 12m. p.m. of the 18th. It sets at 8h. 38m. p.m. of the 1st, and at 7h. 11m. p.m. of the 31st.

JUPITER is visible at the beginning of the month in the western horizon, but sets too soon after the Sun at the end of the month to be favourably seen. It remains in the constellation of Virgo throughout August. It is $4\frac{1}{2}$ deg. north of the Moon at 5h. 11m. p.m. of the 19th. It sets at 10h. 6m. p.m. at the beginning and at 8h. 16m. p.m. at the end of August.

SATURN also becomes invisible at the end of the month, but may be seen after sunset at the beginning. It remains in the constellation of Virgo during August. It is 6 deg. north of Venus at 0h. 52m. p.m. of the 17th; is 7 deg. north of the Moon at 5h. 44m. a.m. of the 18th; and about 8 min. (in time) east of Eta Virginis at 5h. 35m. p.m. of the 31st. It sets at 9h. 40m. p.m. of the 1st, and at 7h. 46m. p.m. of the 31st.

URANUS rises at 10h. 40m. p.m. at the end of the month. It is still in the constellation of Taurus. It is about 2 deg. north of the Moon at 6h. 8m. p.m. of the 9th.

ECLIPSES OF JUPITER'S SATELLITES.—No favourably seen eclipses of Jupiter's satellites will occur during this month.

OCCULTATIONS OF STARS BY THE MOON.—Omega Tauri, $5\frac{1}{2}$ magnitude; disappears at 1h. 11m. a.m. of the 8th; reappears at 2h. 7m. a.m.; angles from vertex, 41 and 262 deg. Kappa Aquarii, 5th magnitude; disappears Aug. 29 at 1h. 29m. a.m.; reappears at 2h. 16m. a.m.; angles from vertex, 88 and 7 deg.

SEPTEMBER.

THE SUN is north of the Equator and in the sign of Virgo until 1h. 16m. p.m. of the 23rd, when it passes into that of Libra, and is south of the Equator. The autumn quarter commences at the same time.

THE MOON is close to Uranus at 2h. 46m. a.m. of the 6th; is near Mars at 10h. 24m. p.m. of the 13th; near Saturn at 5h. 14m. p.m. of the 14th; near Venus at 7h. 32m. p.m. of the 14th; near Mercury at 11h. 32m. a.m. of the 15th; and near Jupiter at 7h. 17m. a.m. of the 16th. It is at its greatest distance from the Earth at 11h. a.m. of the 8th, and at its least distance at 8h. a.m. of the 24th.

Last Quarter occurs at 9 minutes past 1 on the morning of the 5th.

New Moon " 42 " 4 on the morning of the 13th.

First Quarter " 33 " 1 on the afternoon of the 20th.

Full Moon " 2 " 6 on the morning of the 27th.

MERCURY remains in the constellation of Virgo, and is favourably situated for observation during the evenings at the beginning of the month. It is an evening star throughout September, setting on the 1st at 7h. 20m. p.m., and on the 30th at 5h. 49m. p.m. It is about 4 deg. south of Saturn at 10h. 46m. a.m. of the 5th; 6 deg. north of Venus at 11h. 28m. a.m. of the 8th; a little to the north of the Moon at 11h. 32m. a.m. of the 15th; at its greatest easterly elongation at 1h. 33m. a.m. of the 16th; and about 8 min. (in time) to the west of Spica Virginis at 8h. 16m. a.m. of the 17th. It arrives at its stationary point at 2h. 58m. a.m. of the 29th.

VENUS sets at 7h. 5m. p.m. of the 1st, so that, notwithstanding its great brilliancy, it will not be favourably situated for observation; during the day, however, it will be a beautiful object in the telescope, and its crescent will be gradually waning in size until the 28th, when it arrives at its inferior conjunction with the Sun. After this it will be the morning star. It remains in the constellation of Virgo during September, and alters its position but little. It arrives at its stationary point at 10h. 49m. p.m. of the 5th; is $4\frac{1}{2}$ deg. south of the Moon at 7h. 32m. p.m. of the 14th; is 11 deg. south of Saturn at 8h. 33m. a.m. of the 17th; and 10 deg. south of Mars at 1h. 30m. p.m. of the 24th. It is in inferior conjunction with the Sun at 8h. 36m. p.m. of the 28th.

MARS is now invisible. It is nearly 6 deg. north of the Moon at 10h. 24m. p.m. of the 13th, and is 10 deg. north of Venus at 1h. 30m. p.m. of the 24th. It is still in the constellation of Leo at the beginning and in that of Virgo at the end of the month. On Sept. 1 it sets at 7h. 10m. p.m., and on Sept. 30 at 5h. 46m. p.m.

JUPITER is also lost to view this month. The five planets Jupiter, Saturn, Venus, Mercury, and Mars are collected together in the constellation of Virgo at the latter end of the month, but unfortunately they are situated too near the Sun to be favourably seen. Jupiter sets on the 1st at 8h. 13m. p.m., and on the 30th at 6h. 29m. p.m., or shortly after the Sun. It is about 4 deg. north of the Moon at 7h. 17m. a.m. of the 16th.

SATURN sets at 7h. 42m. p.m. of the 1st, and at 5h. 51m. p.m. of the 30th. It is $6\frac{1}{2}$ deg. north of the Moon at 5h. 14m. p.m. of the 14th.

URANUS rises at 10h. 36m. p.m. of Sept. 1, and at 8h. 44m. p.m. of the 30th. It is still in the constellation of Taurus. It is 2 deg. north of the Moon at 2h. 46m. a.m. of the 6th; is in quadrature at 0h. 13m. p.m. of the 18th; and arrives at its stationary point on the night of the 30th.

No eclipses of Jupiter's satellites are visible this month.

OCCULTATIONS OF STARS BY THE MOON.—Kappa Canoti, 5th magnitude; disappears Sept. 10, 5h. 22m. a.m.; angle from vertex, 306 deg. Iota Libræ, $4\frac{1}{2}$ magnitude; disappears at 6h. 45m. p.m. of Sept. 17; reappears at 7h. 52m. p.m.; angles from vertex, 114 and 296 deg. Pi Arietis, $5\frac{1}{2}$ magnitude; disappears Sept. 30, 3h. 49m. a.m.; reappears 4h. 30m. a.m.; angles from vertex, 185 and 258 deg.

OCTOBER.

THE SUN is south of the Equator during this month, and remains in the sign of Libra until 9h. 37m. p.m. of the 23rd, when it passes into that of Scorpio.

THE MOON is near Uranus at 11h. 15m. a.m. of the 3rd; near Venus at 3h. 38m. a.m. of the 11th; near Saturn at 6h. 36m. a.m. of the 12th; near Mercury at 5h. 17m. p.m. of the 12th; near Mars at 3h. 41m. p.m. of the 12th; near Jupiter at 11h. 49m. p.m. of the 13th; and near Uranus at 7h. 7m. p.m. of the 30th. It is at its greatest distance from the Earth at 5h. a.m. of the 6th, and at its least distance at 9h. p.m. of the 20th.

Last Quarter occurs at 21 minutes past 7 on the evening of the 4th.

New Moon " 42 " 6 on the evening of the 12th.

First Quarter " 6 " 8 on the evening of the 19th.

Full Moon " 56 " 5 on the evening of the 26th.

MERCURY remains in the constellation of Virgo during this month. It is favourably situated for observation at the latter end of October, when it rises before the Sun by nearly two hours. It is in inferior conjunction with the Sun at 10h. 26m. a.m. of the 11th; is 2 deg. south of Mars at 0h. 9m. p.m. of the 12th; is 2 deg. north of the Moon at 3h. 17m. p.m. of the 12th; is $1\frac{1}{2}$ deg. south of Saturn at 10h. 20m. p.m. of the 18th; is again about 1 deg. south of it at 2h. 45m. a.m. of the 22nd; and arrives at its greatest westerly elongation at 11h. 26m. p.m. of the 26th. It is stationary at 7h. 39m. p.m. of the 19th. It rises at 7h. 59m. a.m. of the 1st, and at 5h. 3m. a.m. of the 31st.

VENUS is now the morning star, and may be perceived rising almost due east about 6h. a.m. It is still bright and favourably seen. It is about 2 deg. south of the Moon at 3h. 38m. a.m. of the 11th; arrives at its stationary point at 0h. 39m. p.m. of the 17th. It will of course be very bright. It is in the constellation of Virgo on Oct. 1, and on the borders of Virgo and Taurus on the 31st. It rises at 6h. 7m. a.m. on Oct. 1, and at 3h. 24m. a.m. on Oct. 31.

MARS is now invisible, arriving in conjunction with the Sun at 10h. 25m. p.m. of Oct. 2. It is about $1\frac{1}{2}$ deg. south of Saturn at 3h. 26m. a.m. of the 3rd; and is $4\frac{1}{2}$ deg. north of the Moon at 3h. 41m. p.m. of the 12th. It remains in Virgo throughout the month. It sets at 5h. 45m. p.m. on Oct. 1, and at 4h. 19m. p.m. of Oct. 31.

JUPITER remains in the constellation of Virgo throughout the month, and may be seen rising in the south-east during the early mornings at the end of October. It is about 3 deg. north of the Moon at 11h. 49m. p.m. of the 13th, and arrives in conjunction with the Sun at 4h. 48m. p.m. of the 31st. At the end of the month it rises at 6h. 51m. a.m.

SATURN is also badly situated for observation. It arrives in conjunction with the Sun at 8h. 2m. a.m. of the 2nd; is $1\frac{1}{2}$ deg. north of Mars at 3h. 26m. a.m. of the 3rd; is $6\frac{1}{2}$ deg. north of the Moon at 6h. 36m. a.m. of the 12th; is $1\frac{1}{2}$ deg. north of Mercury at 10h. 20m. p.m. of the 18th; and again about 1 deg. north of Mercury at 2h. 45m. a.m. of the 22nd. It rises at 4h. 21m. a.m. of the 31st nearly due east.

URANUS remains in the constellation of Taurus throughout the month and is favourably situated for observation, rising at 6h. 39m. p.m. of Oct. 31. It is 2 deg. north of the Moon at 11h. 15m. a.m. of the 3rd and at 7h. 7m. p.m. of the 30th.

No eclipses of Jupiter's satellites are visible in October.

OCCULTATIONS OF STARS BY THE MOON.—Kappa Aquarii, 5th magnitude; disappears Oct. 22, 5h. 44m. p.m.; reappears at 6h. 43m. p.m.; angles from vertex, 57 and 311 deg. Chi (1) Orionis, $4\frac{1}{2}$ magnitude; disappears Oct. 30, 9h. 44m. p.m.; reappears 10h. 47m. p.m.; angles from vertex, 44 and 240 deg. Chi (4) Orionis, 5th magnitude; disappears Oct. 31, 3h. 17m. a.m.; reappears 4h. 32m. a.m.; angles from vertex, 57 and 308 deg.

NOVEMBER.

THE SUN is south of the Equator throughout this month, and remains in the sign of Scorpio until 6h. 18m. p.m. of the 22nd, when it passes into that of Sagittarius.

THE MOON is near Venus at 1h. 59m. a.m. of the 8th; near Saturn at 9h. 23m. p.m. of the 8th; near Mars at 9h. 39m. a.m. of the 10th; near Mercury at 10h. 49m. a.m. of the 10th; near Jupiter at 6h. 41m. p.m. of the 10th; near Uranus at 1h. 40m. a.m. of the 27th. It is eclipsed on the morning of the 24th, which is partly visible at London. It is at its greatest distance from the Earth at 1h. a.m. of the 8th and 10h. p.m. of the 30th, and at its least distance at 1h. a.m. of the 15th.

Last Quarter occurs at 34 minutes past 3 on the afternoon of the 3rd.

New Moon " 59 " 7 on the morning of the 11th.

First Quarter " 5 " 3 on the morning of the 18th.

Full Moon " 2 " 9 on the morning of the 25th.

MERCURY is in the constellation of Virgo at the beginning and in that of Scorpio at the end of the month. It is best seen as a morning star at the commencement of the month. It rises at 5h. 7m. a.m. on Nov. 1 and at 7h. 40m. a.m. of Nov. 30. It is 1 deg. north of Mars at 4h. 53m. p.m. of the 9th; $3\frac{1}{2}$ deg. north of the Moon at 10h. 49m. a.m. of the 10th; and very close to Jupiter at 8h. 58m. p.m. of the 13th.

VENUS arrives at its greatest brilliancy at 7h. p.m. of the 5th, and is very favourably situated as a morning star. It will be observed rising almost due east. It is on the borders of Virgo and Leo at the beginning and altogether in Virgo at the end of the month. It is 4 deg. north of the Moon at 1h. 59m. a.m. of the 8th; about 1 deg. south of Saturn at 11h. 23m. a.m. of the 23rd; $2\frac{1}{2}$ min. (in time) west of Theta Virginis at 9h. 36m. a.m. of the 24th; and 11 min. south of the same star at 2h. 53m. a.m. of the 25th. It rises on Nov. 1 at 3h. 21m. a.m., and at 3h. 12m. a.m. of Nov. 30.

MARS is in the constellation of Virgo at the beginning and in that of Libra at the end of the month. It continues invisible both on account of its great distance and its closeness to the Sun. It rises at 5h. 56m. a.m. of Nov. 1, and at 5h. 55m. a.m. of Nov. 30. It is 1 deg. south of Mercury at 4h. 53m. p.m. of the 9th, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ deg. north of the Moon at 9h. 39m. a.m. of the 10th. It is 40 min. south of Jupiter at 7h. 12m. p.m. of the 21st.

JUPITER passes from the constellation of Virgo into that of Libra on Nov. 15. It may be seen in the south-east before sunrise at the end of the month. It is $2\frac{1}{2}$ deg. north of the Moon at 6h. 41m. p.m. of the 10th, and a little to the north of Mars at 7h. 12m. p.m. of the 21st. It rises at 6h. 47m. a.m. of the 1st, and at 5h. 30m. a.m. of the 30th.

SATURN is seen in the early mornings, rising at 4h. 19m. a.m. of the 1st, and at 2h. 40m. a.m. of the 30th. It remains in the constellation of Virgo throughout November. It is about 6 deg. north of the Moon at 9h. 23m. p.m. of the 8th.

URANUS is visible throughout the night in the constellation of Taurus. It is $2\frac{1}{2}$ deg. north of the Moon at 1h. 40m. a.m. of the 27th. It rises at 6h. 35m. p.m. of the 1st, and at 4h. 38m. p.m. of the 30th.

The satellites of Jupiter are invisible during this month.

OCCULTATIONS OF STARS BY THE MOON.—Kappa Piscium, $4\frac{1}{2}$ magnitude; disappears Nov. 20 at 0h. 12m. a.m.; reappears at 1h. 9m. a.m.; angles from vertex, 164 and 316 deg.

DECEMBER.

THE SUN is south of the Equator this month, and remains in the sign of Sagittarius until 7h. 6m. a.m. of the 22nd, when it passes into that of Capricornus, and the winter quarter commences. At 10h. 26m. a.m. of the 31st the Sun is at its shortest distance from the Earth.

THE MOON is near Saturn at 11h. 59m. a.m. of the 6th; near Venus at 9h. 27m. a.m. of the 7th; near Jupiter at 2h. 49m. p.m. of the 8th; near Mars

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON ALMANACK FOR 1863.

at 4h. 53m. a.m. of the 9th; near Mercury at 5h. 5m. a.m. of the 11th; and near Uranus at 6h. 34m. a.m. of the 24th. It is at its shortest distance from the Earth at 5h. p.m. of the 12th, and at its greatest at 3h. p.m. of the 28th.

Last Quarter occurs at 14 minutes past noon of the 3rd.
New Moon " 24 " 8 on the evening of the 10th.
First Quarter " 46 " 11 on the morning of the 17th.
Full Moon " 50 " 2 on the morning of the 25th.

MERCURY is situated in the constellation of Scorpio at the beginning and in that of Capricornus at the end of the month. It is an evening star at the end of the month. It is in superior conjunction with the Sun at 11h. 3m. p.m. of the 1st; at its greatest distance from the Sun at 2h. 3m. a.m. of the 4th; and about 4 deg. south of the Moon at 5h. 5m. a.m. of the 11th. It sets on the 1st at 3h. 48m. p.m., and on the 31st at 5h. 12m. p.m.

VENUS is in the constellation of Virgo at the beginning and in that of Libra at the end of the month. It is still the most brilliant body in the heavens for some hours before sunrise. On the morning of the 27th (at 2h. 55m.) it is 2 deg. north of Jupiter. It is 5 deg. north of the Moon at 9h. 27m. a.m. of the 7th. It is about 4 min. (in time) west of Kappa Virginis at 0h. 49m. a.m. of the 11th, and at its shortest distance from the Sun at 2h. 6m. a.m. of the 15th. It is at its greatest westerly elongation at 9h. 49m. a.m. of the 9th. It rises on Dec. 1 at 3h. 15m. a.m., and on Dec. 31 at 4h. 9m. a.m.

MARS still continues invisible. It is in the constellation of Libra at the beginning and on the borders of Ophiuchus and Scorpio at the end of the month. It is close to the Moon at 4h. 53m. a.m. of the 9th. It rises on the 1st at 5h. 55m. a.m., and on the 31st at 5h. 54m. a.m.

JUPITER is in the constellation of Libra throughout the month, and may be seen rising in the south-east in the early mornings. It is about 9 min. (of time) east of Alpha (2) Libræ at 11h. 20m. p.m. of Dec. 4. It is about 2 deg. north of the Moon at 2h. 49m. p.m. of the 8th, and 2 deg. south of Venus at 2h. 55m. a.m. of the 27th. It rises on the 1st at 5h. 26m. a.m., and on the 31st at 4h. 2m. a.m.

SATURN is visible late at night, rising almost due east. It continues in the constellation of Virgo throughout this month. It is 6 deg. north of the Moon at noon of the 6th. It rises on Dec. 1 at 2h. 37m. a.m., and on Dec. 31 at 0h. 51m. a.m.

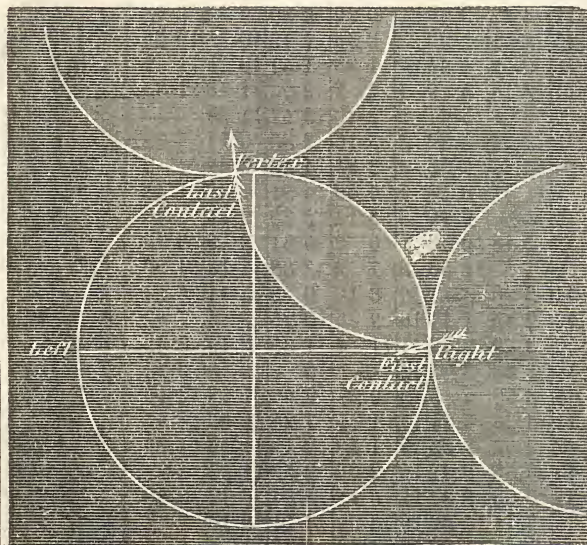
URANUS is now most favourably seen, arriving at opposition at 0h. 16m. p.m. of the 15th. It is about 2 deg. north of the Moon at 6h. 34m. a.m. of the 24th. It is now on the borders of the constellations of Taurus, Gemini, and Orion. It rises on Dec. 1 at 4h. 34m. p.m., and on Dec. 31 at 2h. 31m. p.m., being visible the whole night.

ECLIPSES OF JUPITER'S SATELLITES.—Third satellite, Dec. 17, 6h. 26m. a.m., reappearance; first satellite, Dec. 20, 6h. 21m., disappearance.

OCCULTATIONS OF STARS BY THE MOON.—Dec. 1, Kappa Cancræ, 5th magnitude; disappears at 6h. 50m. a.m.; reappears at 7h. 9m. a.m.; angles from vertex, 169 and 201 deg. Dec. 23, 1 Tauri, 5½ magnitude; disappears at 4h. 5m. p.m.; reappears at 4h. 52m. p.m.; angles from vertex, 25 and 271 deg.

ECLIPSES IN 1863.

I. A Partial Eclipse of the Sun, May 17, visible at London. Begins on the earth generally May 17, 2h. 48m. p.m.; greatest eclipse, 5h. 1m. p.m., ends on the earth generally, 7h. 13m. p.m. The following are the times of



ECLIPSE OF SUN, MAY 17, 1863.

beginning, greatest phase, and end of the eclipse, at the principal stations of the British Isles at the local time of the places mentioned:—

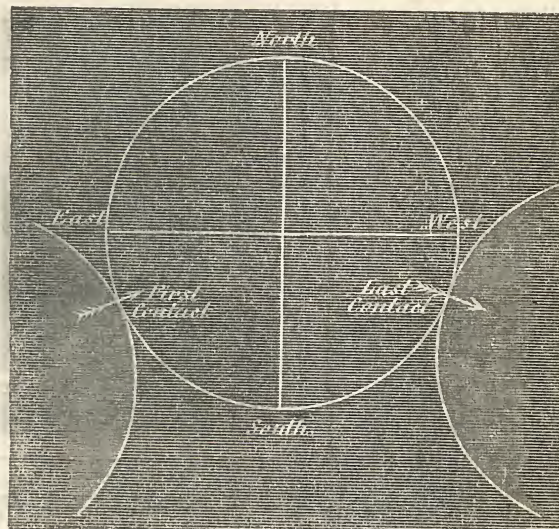
	Begin.	Greatest phase.	End.	Magnitude (Sun's diameter being 1)
	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	
London .. May 17	5 42	6 29	7 12	0.292
Cambridge ..	5 41	6 28	7 12	0.305
Oxford ..	5 37	6 23	7 7	0.289
Liverpool ..	5 26	6 14	6 59	0.307
Edinburgh ..	5 18	6 9	6 57	0.349
Dublin ..	5 13	6 1	6 45	0.286

This eclipse will be visible in the greatest part of Europe, a very small part of Africa, and a part of North America.

II. A Total Eclipse of the Moon, June 1, visible at London.

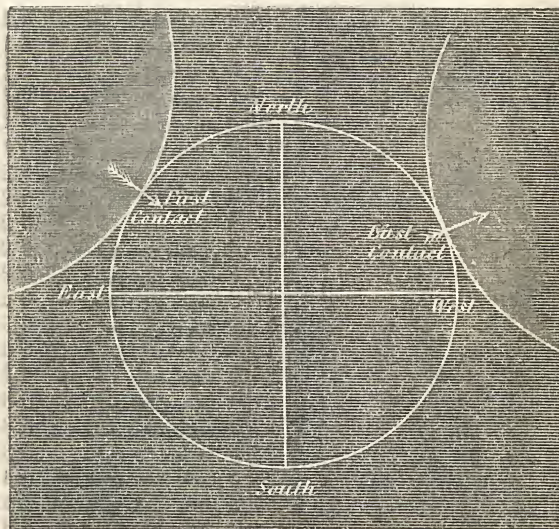
First contact with penumbra ..	June 1, 8h. 49m. p.m.
First contact with shadow ..	" 9 46 "
Beginning of total phase ..	" 10 53 "
Middle of the eclipse ..	" 11 26 "
End of total phase ..	" 11 59 "
Last contact with shadow ..	June 2, 1 6 a.m.
Last contact with penumbra ..	" 2 3 "

This eclipse is visible in the whole of Europe and Africa, in the western part of Asia, and in the eastern part of both Americas.



TOTAL ECLIPSE OF MOON, JUNE 1, 1863.

III. An Annular Eclipse of the Sun, Nov. 11, invisible at London. With the exception of the Cape of Good Hope and the south-western point of Australia, this eclipse will not be seen on land.



ECLIPSE OF MOON, NOV. 25, 1863.

IV. A Partial Eclipse of the Moon on the morning of Nov. 25, partly visible at London.

First contact with penumbra ..	Nov. 25, 6h. 4m. a.m.
First contact with shadow ..	" 7 16 "
Middle of eclipse ..	" 8 56 "
Last contact with shadow ..	" 10 36 "
Last contact with penumbra ..	" 11 48 "

At London the Moon sets at 7h. 32m. a.m.

NEBULA IN ARGO.

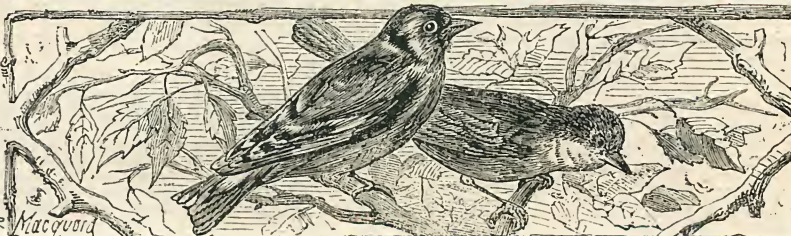
THE nebula in Argo is situated in the richest part of the Milky Way, and is one of the most remarkable objects of the southern heavens. In the midst of it is placed that most curious of the variable stars of the heavens—Eta Argus. The Engraving here given is from a drawing by Sir J. Herschel, who says:—"It is not easy for language to convey a full impression of the beauty and sublimity of the spectacle which this nebula offers as it enters the field of view of a telescope, ushered in as it is by so glorious and innumerable a procession of stars, to which it forms a sort of climax." The nebula covers an area of fully

(Continued on page 51.)



PHEASANTS.

D. OF M.	D. OF W.	ANNIVERSARIES, FESTIVALS, REMARKABLE EVENTS.	SUN.			MOON			HIGH WATER AT			
			Rises.	Sets.	Age	Rises.	Sets.	Age	London Bridge.	Liverpool Dock.		
			H. M. H. M.	M. Aftern.	Morn. Dys.				Morn. Aftern.	Morn. Aftern.		
1	Th	Cambridge Mich. Term beg. [Remigius]	6 15 37	7 41	11 1	18	4 18	4 35	1 13	1 31		
2	F	Bishop Heber died, 1833	6 35 35	8 29	11 58	19	4 53	5 13	1 51	2 9		
3	S	King's College opened, 1831	6 55 33	9 21	Aftern.	20	5 31	5 53	2 31	2 53		
4	S	18TH S. AFT. TRIN.	6 65 31	10 19	1 30	21	6 15	6 39	3 17	3 44		
5	M	Robert Bruce died 1318	6 85 28	11 20	2 4	22	7 6	7 37	4 15	4 51		
6	Tu	Day breaks 4h. 16m.	6 105 26	Morn.	2 33	23	8 13	8 54	5 32	6 12		
7	W	Twilight ends 7h. 17m.	6 125 24	0 24	2 56	24	9 34	10 14	6 52	7 32		
8	Th	Seizure of Lorch, 1856	6 135 22	1 29	3 18	25	10 54	11 28	8 6	8 36		
9	F	Length of day 11h. 4m.	6 155 19	2 35	3 39	26	11 58	—	8 58	9 17		
10	S	Oxford Term begins	6 165 17	3 42	3 59	27	0 20	0 39	9 34	9 53		
11	S	19TH S. AFT. TRIN.	6 185 15	4 51	4 20	28	0 56	1 15	10 11	10 29		
12	M	Foundling Hosp. estab., 1739	6 205 13	6 2	4 44	29	1 33	1 51	10 45	11 2		
13	Tu	Fire Insurance due. Canova [died, 1822]	6 215 11	7 14	5 9	1	2 7	2 24	11 18	11 35		
14	W		6 235 9	8 28	5 41	2	2 40	2 57	11 54	—		
15	Th	Michael Kelly died, 1836	6 255 6	9 39	6 22	3	3 16	3 33	0 11	0 29		
16	F	French Empire estab., 1852	6 265 4	10 47	7 10	4	3 51	4 10	0 48	1 8		
17	S	Houses of Parl. destr., 1834	6 285 2	11 47	8 10	5	4 30	4 51	1 29	1 52		
18	S	20TH S. AFT. TRIN.	6 305 0	Aftern.	9 19	6	5 14	5 36	2 14	2 40		
19	M	St. George's Hosp. est. 1733. [Swift died, 1745]	6 314 58	1 18	10 33	7	6 2	6 31	3 9	3 40		
20	Tu	Battle of Navarino, 1827	6 334 56	1 53	11 50	8	7 2	7 38	4 16	4 56		
21	W	Battle of Trafalgar, 1805	6 354 54	2 20	Morn.	9	8 18	9 3	5 41	6 24		
22	Th	Day breaks 4h. 43m.	6 374 52	2 45	1 11	10	9 46	10 25	7 3	7 42		
23	F	Twilight ends 6h. 41m.	6 394 50	3 9	2 30	11	11 4	11 35	8 13	8 40		
24	S	Daniel Webster died, 1832	6 414 48	3 33	3 47	12	—	0 2	9 5	9 30		
25	S	21ST S. AFT. TRIN.	6 424 46	3 58	5 5	13	0 27	0 52	9 53	10 16		
26	M	Cholera first appeared, 1831	6 444 44	4 25	6 21	14	1 15	1 38	10 36	10 57		
27	Tu	Cuba discovered, 1492	6 464 42	4 57	7 33	15	1 58	2 19	11 16	11 35		
28	W	St. Simon & St. Jude	6 474 40	5 35	8 42	16	2 38	2 57	11 53	—		
29	Th	Day breaks 4h. 53m.	6 494 38	6 20	9 44	17	3 15	3 34	0 12	0 30		
30	F	Twilight ends 6h. 29m.	6 514 36	7 11	10 39	18	3 52	4 11	0 49	1 7		
31	S	Blackfriars Bridge com., 1700	6 534 34	8 7	11 23	19	4 29	4 46	1 24	1 44		





"GIRL OF THE PARISH OF RATTVIK, DALECARLIA, SWEDEN, BY THE FIRESIDE," BY JOHANN FREDERICK HÜCKERT.
FROM "THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS."

THE interest of the pictures by the Swedish artist, Mr. Hückert, arises chiefly from the stamp of nationality they so deeply bear. This young girl, though enveloped in a rough sheepskin jacket (with the wool inside), is not insensible to the fascinations of finery, judging by her very richly-embroidered workbag or reticule, the showy worsted balls hanging from her droll-looking headdress, and her striped petticoat. The thick shoes, with their high heels and iron toe-pieces and nails, are, we suppose, a necessary protection on the snowy and frozen ground.

SEPTEMBER AND OCTOBER.

THOUGH the change of the foliage now arrests every eye—for the commonest observer cannot walk out without noticing what a difference a few weeks, or days even, have made in the appearance of the trees—yet it is only in a few places, where trees are in large masses, that we can see all the rich contrasts of colour they now present. To see these autumnal tints to perfection we must visit the remains of some of our old English forests, where the trees have attained their full growth and the colours are massed together on a gigantic scale, such as we have seen in parts of Sherwood Forest and, in clumps even, around the neighbourhood of Newstead Abbey. Efforts have been made to produce this grand and gaudy minglement of autumnal colours by art, by planting trees in parks and ornamental grounds with an eye to imitating forest scenery, but, we believe, never successfully; for what Nature seems to do by accident man was never yet able to copy faithfully on a large scale, and our old English poet Spenser saw this when he described his bowers, "Not by art, but of the tree's own inclination made." Nor is it the trees alone that make Autumn so picturesque and rich in painting; there are patches of fern, grass, and heather lying about in the open spaces at the feet of these hoary giants of the forest, and these heathy places seem bounded with woods in every direction, which grow wilder and wilder as you proceed, without coming either to sunken fence, wall, hedge, or paling, or anything to remind you that man has insulted the majesty of the forest by putting up a boundary to say, "Hitherto shalt thou come, but no further;" but all is wild, free, and open as the ocean, and the aged trees are its great ships. We are a forest and sea loving nation; and, if the dash of salt blood which runs in our veins was inherited from the old Sea Kings who were both our forefathers and conquerors, may not this love of woods be traced to a more remote origin, when the earliest peoples of our island erected their huts in wooded fastnesses and reared their cities in the heart of shadowy forests? How fond our children are of a sail in a boat, of a little box that just holds them built out of doors, and, above all, of sitting under the shadow of a few green boughs! We believe that these are true signs of our origin.

Many of our celebrated artists have selected Autumn for their landscapes, in preference to any other season of the year, on account of the gorgeous variety of colours the foliage assumes, for then they have found in the

many-coloured woods
Shade deepening over shade,

while the oak alone is sometimes tinged with no end of tints, often with as many as will be found on half-a-dozen various trees. There the richest greens will be found blended with browns of every shade. But for gorgeousness the beautiful beech is the tree that seems to set the forest in a blaze, for nowhere else do you meet with that deep, fiery orange which is the "kindling" of Autumn. Gilbert White tells us that the walnut is the first tree that sheds its leaves and the next is the ash. But we have noticed the leaves falling as early from our chestnuts and limes as from the ash; while the elm retains the dark colour of its foliage in some situations longer than most of our trees. Nor does the beauty of the fir escape the eye amid all this change, as it stands out dark and tapering, and gives that mass of shadow to the scenery which we should miss were it absent. Then the ashkeys rattle again in the Autumn wind, and the golden acorns fall down in showers from their beautifully-carved cups, which country children call their "teathings," and set out as cups and saucers on their rustic tables while they give imaginary tea parties. Though Autumn soon strips the trees, and after a time robs the landscape of its beauty, it reveals many pleasant objects between the branches which the long leaves of Summer had shut out, and which we again recognise like old friends who have long been absent. We see again the pretty village in the valley through the network of the bare branches, which, while covered, shut out everything except the upper portion of the church spire, that showed its gilt vane above the trees. The whitewashed cottages once more give a light to the green slope of upland on which they stand, while the windows flame like rubies in the sunset, seeming at times as if the crimson blaze shot through them and we were looking through glass stained by the sunset of heaven. We again see the hillsides go dipping down into the dales, and the pleasant road that goes winding to the distant market-town, along which figures are ever moving in red and blue, and grey, giving life and colour to the landscape. The few sheep show white amid the far-off green of the turnip-field; the large hayrick and the thatched shed again rise up just where a painter would place them in his picture; and that sheet of water reflecting the sky gives a kind of eye to the scenery which lights up the whole expression of the landscape; for an imaginative mind traces features in such prospects and sees beauty and harmony in them as when looking at the human countenance.

But we are painting Autumn in advance instead of turning to the beginning of September, which at times wears such a look of Summer as to show but little signs of the changes we have depicted, for the sound of harvest still makes a ripe rustling throughout the land. Many of our late flowers are still in bloom, and here and there on the hedges may yet be found the trailing convolvulus. There are three varieties of this beautiful climbing plant growing wild, the prettiest of which is a great pest to the farmer, as it twines round the corn, and when ripe the seeds get thrashed out and mixed with the wheat and are either again sown or ground up at the mill. This little pale-pink, rose-streaked flower, which has a pleasant perfume, is as common as the daisy or buttercup, and very fond are children of wreathing it round their hats and bonnets, and nothing that grows makes a prettier wreath, for the leaves are very handsome, and the pointed, rose-hued buds that have not opened match like little bells between the full-blown vase-shaped flowers. We have, also, at rustic feasts held to welcome a Harvest Home, seen handsome country girls dress their hair with trails of this little convolvulus mingled with ears of ripe corn, and, being married, have turned our heads away and prayed to be delivered from temptation. The great bindweed—we wonder why the name of bindweed was ever given to such a pretty flower as the convolvulus?—is a gorgeous plant and often climbs to the very top of our highest hedges. But these beautiful flowers are shortlived, for that which blooms one day fades and folds on the morrow, so that the same bloom is never seen in perfection longer than one day. You may always tell which buds will open in the morning by examining them overnight, when they will be found screwed up, for we can use no better phrase to describe the pointed and coloured coil which is ready to open. The flower partially closes when there are signs of rain, but a rainy morning will not prevent the buds from opening which are ready, though the bloom will never be fully expanded. It is almost difficult to tell the beard from the convolvulus before flowering, so much are the leaves alike, both being arrow-headed in shape. But there is one sign which would even enable a blind man to distinguish the difference between the two plants, and that is, each one twines round a contrary way, one coiling, as gardeners say, "with the sun," the other turning from it. The seaside convolvulus, which is as often found inland on sandy soil as it is near the sea, is of a delicate rose colour, not unlike the smaller

bindweed, though readily distinguished through its kidney-shaped leaves. It is not, however, covered so thickly with flowers as the lesser wild convolvulus, nor is the form of the foliage so beautiful.

The wild clematis is another climbing plant that gives great beauty to our hedgerows in Autumn, though its flowers, being of a dull green white, do not of themselves make much of a show. It is when in seed that this fragrant creeper appears in its beauty, covering the hedge like a large sheet with its white cotton down, and hanging from the dangling sprays and waving in the wind like the wings of a bird; for it has tendrils like a vine, and adheres firmly to whatever it clings. Another beautiful climber is the cross-leaved bed-straw, which bears yellow flowers, and is the handsomest of all the species, the rest of which are white. Nor is it the flower alone that gives it so much beauty, as its leaves grow in whorls and form rings round the stalk at regular distances, upon which opens the bloom. Our old herbalists tell us that in former times this beautiful plant was commonly used for streiving ladies' chambers, from which custom it derived its name of "lady's bed-straw." The wild hop gives great beauty to our hedgerows with its large leaves and pale golden catkins, which twine round one another for support in such fanciful forms as we seldom see in hop plantations, where they are trained and kept in order. We see them growing up in arches and stretching from one branch to another, with other climbers surrounding them to a certain height, which they at last leave behind, and, surmounting all, wave and play in triumph over all the wild undergrowth, while they catch the sun every way. What trees are to our woods and forests the trailing plants are to our hedges, with this addition, that when all their splendid array of foliage has faded the hedgerows are still enriched with their many-coloured berries, among which the nightshade stands conspicuous. This, like the monkshood and other poisonous plants, has purple petals, while the others, which are the colour of gold, project and unite in a point, having a really beautiful appearance. The rich scarlet berries of the wooded nightshade are not so poisonous as those of the deadly nightshade, though they are dangerous for children to eat, and both have often proved fatal. As we described blackberrying in last year's "Almanack," we have only to add that it is a most wholesome fruit, and that those who have never preserved it ought to give it a trial, and ever after we are sure they will care less about raspberries, which cost treble the price.

Nutting was the last of our out-of-door holidays, and there are many parts of England where it is still as common to devote one day in the year to nutting as it is to keep up Christmas, especially in country towns where there are woods in the neighbourhood. Little damage can be done, as the underwood is cut down every few years to give air to the trees, and amid the clearance the nut-bearing hazel is set no more store by than the hooked and trailing bramble. As for damaging the young trees that were newly planted, that could only happen through ignorance of the children and never, we believe, wilfully. One of the best poetical descriptions we have of nutting is in "Britannia's Pastorals," written by William Brown in the days of Elizabeth, showing that it was then so common a custom that we have no doubt Shakespeare himself often went a-nutting in his boyish days in the beautiful woods that skirt the Avon. To really enjoy a day's nutting all fuss and ceremony must be thrown aside and nothing but work-a-day clothes be worn. As for the young ladies of the present day, unless they made up their minds to leave their crinolines at home, they would never make their way through the green and thorny barriers where the finest nuts can only be gathered. Ladies in crinoline nutting in some of the entangled woods we know would be a merry scene. They would never see home again unless they were cut out of the dense underwood; and what would cut steel? Yet the ladies wore hoops nearly three centuries ago, when Brown was writing his Pastorals. To gather nuts is the smallest portion of the pleasure of nutting. It was the rural holiday that gave the real delight, the passing of a day in the wild greenwoods that was the great charm after all, for fine weather was always selected, and perhaps some of the finest days we have in the course of the whole year come like angel visits in September. Then it was a holiday which the happy children shared with us, and, poor little things, sometimes they strayed away, and were lost for an hour or two; and a pretty hunting there would be after these Babes in the Wood, for some of these woods covered hundreds of acres of ground, and were seldom visited except by the woodmen and gamekeepers. A public dinner has become a grave affair, but a dinner in a wood is one of the merriest meals good-natured men or women can enjoy. What an upsetting of plates have we seen at the false cry of "O, here's a snake!" and what fun some poor frog has made as it came out of the sedge by the wood-stream, as if to see how we were getting on. As for a large stag-beetle with its great horns, the dence itself could hardly have caused a greater upset among the girls. Then to sit down on the nest of the red wood-ant. May we be forgiven for laughing at the dandy tailor and the cure that witty and wicked surgeon recommended, for well did he know that the stinging of the nettles would be as bad as the bite of the ants. Poor Snip! it was a day or two before he could again sit on his shopboard in comfort, and everybody called to inquire after his health. We do not think our filberts and cobnuts excel in flavour the wild woodnuts, when the latter are so ripe as to shake down out of their cups, and the shells are hard and brown. It must be the end of September or the beginning of October before they are found in this ripe perfection, and if there has been much wind the nuts must be sought for in the herbage of the underwood. No garden-nuts were ever grown that possess the flavour of these woodnuts if gathered when the hazel leaves are few and thin, and of a golden hue. That great destroyer of nuts, the weevil, or maggot as it is commonly called, is almost as great a puzzle to us as the fly in amber. We have looked at hundreds of nuts, from when the bloom first began to set through every stage of its greenness to the time it was covered with its husk, and in no instance have we been able to trace any sign of the incision made by the fly, that is said to pierce the shell while it is in a soft state and deposit its eggs in it. That the weevil eats its way out of the nut and lets itself down by the thread it spins we can readily believe; but we never saw this thread suspended from the nut itself, though we have seen the weevils spinning their way to the ground suspended from the hazel, and once we were in a large nuttery where we were unable to find a single filbert but what was eaten by this insect. Nuts are often found black with age, in bogs and other places, that no doubt were formerly covered with forests, and no further off London than Greenwich scores of bushels were dug out in digging the foundations for the new pier. The acorn is a true nut, and its beautifully-carved cup is only another form of the husk. Beechnuts were formerly set great store by, but are thought nothing of now, except as mast to fatten swine when they are turned out to feed in the woods. Nor is our sweet chestnut greatly valued, though so many of the trees are grown while the walnut keeps its place, but we spoil the flavour of the nut in trying to grow it large. Small English walnuts left to grow naturally are far superior to any that are imported. We have in this country many valuable old walnuts that still bear, of the real age of which we know no more for a certainty than we know the age of many of our ancient oaks, which in Autumn are still covered with acorns. One walnut that still bears is known to have supplied the dessert prepared for Queen Elizabeth.

a square degree in extent, but only the brighter and central part is here depicted. The exterior parts are even "more capriciously contorted" than this. Although covered with stars and star-dust, the nebula is, however, quite irresolvable with an 18-inch reflector.

Whilst the nebula of Argo is the largest and most curious in the southern, the most remarkable nebula in the northern heavens is that situated in the constellation of Orion, surrounding the remarkable quadruple star Theta in that constellation, which is itself a singular object. Although, like that of Andromeda, it is faintly visible to the naked eye, yet it was not till 1666 that attention was drawn to it by the celebrated Huyghens, who made a sketch of its appearance at that epoch. In the eighteenth century several other drawings were made of this nebula, but so much difference was there between the several representations that it was suspected that changes were taking place in this object. The elder Herschel likewise considered that these changes were real, and even from his own observations, and in an interval of some thirty years, he affirmed that he could distinguish various alterations in its appearance. The small powers made use of in the earlier telescopes and the difficulties of delineation caused these suspicions to be somewhat disregarded, and it is only during the past year that they have been revived at the instance of Professor Struve, who, making use of the great Pulkowa refractor, and comparing his observations of the present time with those of a few years since, has come to the conclusion that every reliance is to be placed on Sir William Herschel's theory. He has noticed several distinct changes in the appearances and in the degree of lustre of the various parts of this nebula. Thus another is added to the list of variable objects of this class, and the difficulty of understanding their nature is considerably augmented. During the past year three telescopic nebulae, which a few years since were easily seen in small telescopes, have now become either wholly invisible or barely perceptible in instruments of the greatest size.

JUPITER AND SATURN.

At the last meeting of the Astronomical Society Mr. Huggins called attention to the periodical changes in the belts and surface of Jupiter, which appear to have been much more remarkable during the last few years than formerly. During the years 1858 and 1859 the clouds were in a comparatively inactive state contrasted with the numerous changes which have lately taken place. Mr. Wray observed the planet to great advantage in the December of 1861, and has had the kindness to supply us with the accompanying Engraving, taken with a 7½-in. object-glass equatorially mounted. The numerous details will be duly noticed, and speak sufficiently for the excellence of the telescope made use of. As this planet will for the next few years be badly situated for observation in these latitudes (increasing in south declination), advantage should be taken of the present opposition to multiply those observations.

The belt marked *xx* remained unchanged from the preceding year—that marked *qq* was much altered in latitude. A white spot (*a*) was very perceptible; whilst *c* shows the third satellite in transit.

In order to see the belts properly a power of from 200 to 300 is requisite, although they become visible with a much lower power and may be seen in a common day-telescope magnifying thirty times. On some rare occasions only one belt is visible, but at other times they are very numerous; and Sir W. Herschel was once able to see upwards of forty. We need scarcely mention that the dark belts are generally supposed to be the dark body of the planet and the bright disc the clouds floating in its atmosphere, although the contrary would be suspected at first sight. The spots and belts are continually shifting their positions, which Herschel supposed was due to the winds at the equinoctial regions of the planet, which, like our trade winds, would likewise dispose the clouds and vapours in belts parallel to the equator. From the mobility of these spots it is very difficult to arrive at a perfectly correct value of the length of the day on Jupiter. From Schroeter's observations it would appear that one spot gave him a value of 9h. 50m. 24s. as the length of the day, and another of 9h. 55m. 18s. The latter is the most correct value. Professor Airy made it 9h. 55m. 24s. and 1-5th, and Maedler 9h. 55m. 26s. and 1-10th. The strength of the winds on this planet, at times, as shown by the swift motion of the spots observed by Schroeter, must be something enormous. Ordinarily, however, they remain unchanged for months. The great length of the year, the small change in the seasons, and the gravity on the surface of Jupiter (nearly three times as great as that of the Earth) may account for this constancy.

The remarkable disappearance of the ring of Saturn, which was anxiously waited for by astronomers, did not pass without many curious observations being made. The most curious fact, however, which presented itself was that in excellent telescopes, when the ring should have been quite invisible, it did not altogether disappear. Not only was a thin white line seen to cross the central belt of the planet, but even the ansæ of the ring were faintly visible as a broken line.

MARS.

DURING the latter part of 1862 and beginning of 1863 Mars will be the most conspicuous object in the heavens. The southern snow-zone can now (October, 1862) be seen with the assistance of a small telescope, and the various continents and seas are visible with the help of an instrument which bears a power of 150. We give a sketch of its appearance as seen by Mr. Buckingham on Sept. 17, 1862.

VENUS.

AS Venus will be very favourably situated for observation during the latter part of 1863, a good opportunity occurs for following up and examining the various changes perceived on its surface about the time of its inferior conjunction with the Sun; such, for instance, as the existence of an atmosphere, of mountains on its surface, and of those dark spots (probably showing the limits of land and water) which have been noticed as mottling its otherwise silvery surface. In order to observe the latter, a good telescope and a very favourable state of the atmosphere are absolutely necessary, as they are of the last degree of faintness. Cassini was the first to detect those appearances in 1667, but, although able to distinguish them under the fine sky of Italy, he found it impossible to do so when he looked at this planet in France, notwithstanding that he used equally good instruments on both occasions. He perceived a bright point a little distant from the southern horn, which he observed to move slowly, and from this came to the conclusion that the planet rotated on its axis in the space of 23 hours and about 20 minutes. In the year 1726 Bianchini (who also observed at Rome) undertook a series of observations, but, as he only observed during the evenings or mornings, and did not consecutively follow the spots, he fell into a strange error and came to the conclusion

that the time taken by the planet to rotate on its axis, or, in other words, the length of the day of Venus, was 24 days 8 hours. The younger Cassini, however, pointed out that the observations of Bianchini could be reconciled with those of his father by a very simple explanation, and that the length of the day of Venus would not be more than 23 hours and 21 or 22 minutes. The question remained undecided for more than half a century, when Schroeter directed his attention to this object, and after some years of assiduous observation he came to the conclusion that the length of the day of Venus was 23 hours 21 minutes and 19 seconds. All three observers agreed in the great inclination of the axis of the planet to the plane of its orbit round the Sun, which amounts to 75 degrees, thus showing a great vicissitude in the seasons. It must, however, be remembered that the length of the year of Venus is much more limited than that of the Earth.

Schroeter's observations, however, led to other curious facts. He noticed a projection near the southern horn of the planet, whence he concluded that huge mountains existed on its surface; for it is clear that, if the globe of Venus were quite smooth and spherical, the interior of the crescent should be regular in form and the horns sharp and pointed. At the time of Schroeter's observations he found that, whilst the northern horn was always pointed, the southern was sometimes rounded and obtuse. This would be the case if there existed a mountain at that part of the planet. In addition to this, however, he was able with the powerful reflecting telescope at his disposal to detect an isolated point of light exterior to the southern horn, which he imagined to be the summit of another mountain illumined by the Sun. He had thus a means of determining the time of rotation of the planet if he were able to observe this bright speck at intervals, which with much difficulty he at length accomplished. He found that the mountain, or at least its illumined summit, appeared again in an interval of 20 days 11 hours 15 minutes; again in 121 days 14 hours 25 minutes; again in an interval of 142 days 1 hour 40 minutes; and finally in 155 days 18 hours 11 minutes. He hence concluded that 21, 125, 146, and 160 revolutions had been respectively made within those times, and that the approximate time of rotation of the planet was, as before stated, 23 hours 21 minutes 19 seconds.

In the years 1840-1 Professor de Vico made a series of observations at Rome on the spots of Venus, and in order that no mistake should occur he took the precaution to examine the planet at short intervals, so that one spot should not be taken for the other. The spots seen by Bianchini a century before were speedily rediscovered, thus showing that they are not atmospheric appearances, but fixed spots. One very bright spot was seen, which De Vico thinks is the north pole of the planet, and which had been already detected by Bianchini. From upwards of ten thousand observations made by De Vico, he comes to the conclusion that the planet rotates on its axis in 23h. 21m. 21.9345s., a result almost identical with that of Schroeter, although determined in a different manner and by the aid of the spots alone. The inclination of the equator to the ecliptic he made to be 53 degrees. These observations on Venus were made with a telescope of only 6½ in. aperture, so that it will be seen that great optical power is not required.

The irregular form of the crescent of Venus will be seen from the diagram on page 62, which was taken by the writer with the 20-foot telescope of the Cambridge Observatory on June 28, 1855, at 7h. p.m. There was a decided projection at the south horn, the northern being blunt. The circular margin was much brighter than the central parts, and appeared like a lustrous ring. This latter appearance is supposed to be due to the atmosphere of the planet, which reflects light in all directions, so that at the border of the disc, where there is a greater thickness of atmosphere, there would naturally be greater brightness. Arago, however, thinks that the light becomes more feeble as it passes through greater depths of the atmosphere, and would be strongest at the zenith. This remarkable brightness of the margins is readily apparent in a small instrument, and is best seen when a thin cloud passes over the crescent of the planet, when it will be found that the interior parts are quite obliterated, but that a luminous half-ring still continues visible, answering to the margin of the planet.

Were any further evidence wanting to prove the existence of an atmosphere, it would be found in a curious observation made by Schroeter when the crescent of the planet was exceedingly thin. He then found that, instead of the planet being an exact semicircle, it was considerably more, and this was caused by a faint twilight stretching beyond the horns of the crescent. From measurements made on this twilight, he concluded that the atmosphere of the planet was about 16,000 feet high. The existence of this twilight has been placed beyond doubt by numerous subsequent observers.

A very remarkable and inexplicable phenomenon has been noticed when the planet is near inferior conjunction. At such time, in addition to the very slender crescent, the whole of the obscure disc, or that part of it which is turned away from the sunlight, is distinctly visible in the telescope, so that the planet resembles the Moon when two or three days old, when we see the whole disc, or, as it is popularly called, the old Moon, in the new Moon's arms. In the latter case, however, we know that this appearance is caused by the earth-light shining on the Moon's disc. In the case of Venus, Herschel thinks it is due to the phosphorescent nature of the atmosphere; whilst Arago explains it as the result of contrast.

THE SECOND, OR BRIGHT, COMET OF 1862.

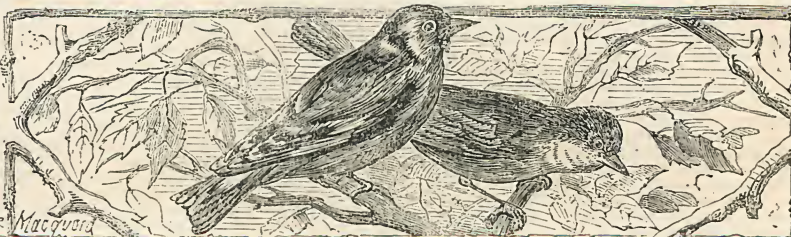
AT the latter part of July of 1862 a brilliant comet appeared, which was plainly visible to the naked eye during the latter days of that month, and was a very conspicuous object throughout the month of August, when it appeared with a considerable tail. Like the comet of 1861, it was favourably situated for observation in the northern heavens, and for some time its course was almost identical with that of the former body, although it did not attain to anything like the lustre of its predecessor. It was first detected at the Cambridge (United States) Observatory on July 18, and afterwards at Rome on July 25, by Professor Rosa. It does not bear any resemblance to any former comet in the course which it takes round the Sun. During its short stay in northern latitudes it passed through all the changes which are perceived when telescopically examining comets of considerable size and brightness. The faint tail and envelopes of light surrounding the nucleus which were visible in the great comets of 1858 and 1861 were seen, though in less degree, in the present one, whilst the changeable jets of light, generally lying in the contrary direction to the tail and proceeding from the nucleus, were very conspicuous features in the comet of this year. When first seen in Rome it was described as a round, nebulous mass of light with a bright nucleus, whilst a faint tail could be detected by those who possessed a keen sight. At the beginning of August the tail was slender, faint, and of about three degrees in length, and, with the accompanying bright head, appeared like a slender stalk attached to a bulbous root. After this time it became longer, brighter,

(Continued on page 54.)



FIELDFARES ARRIVING.

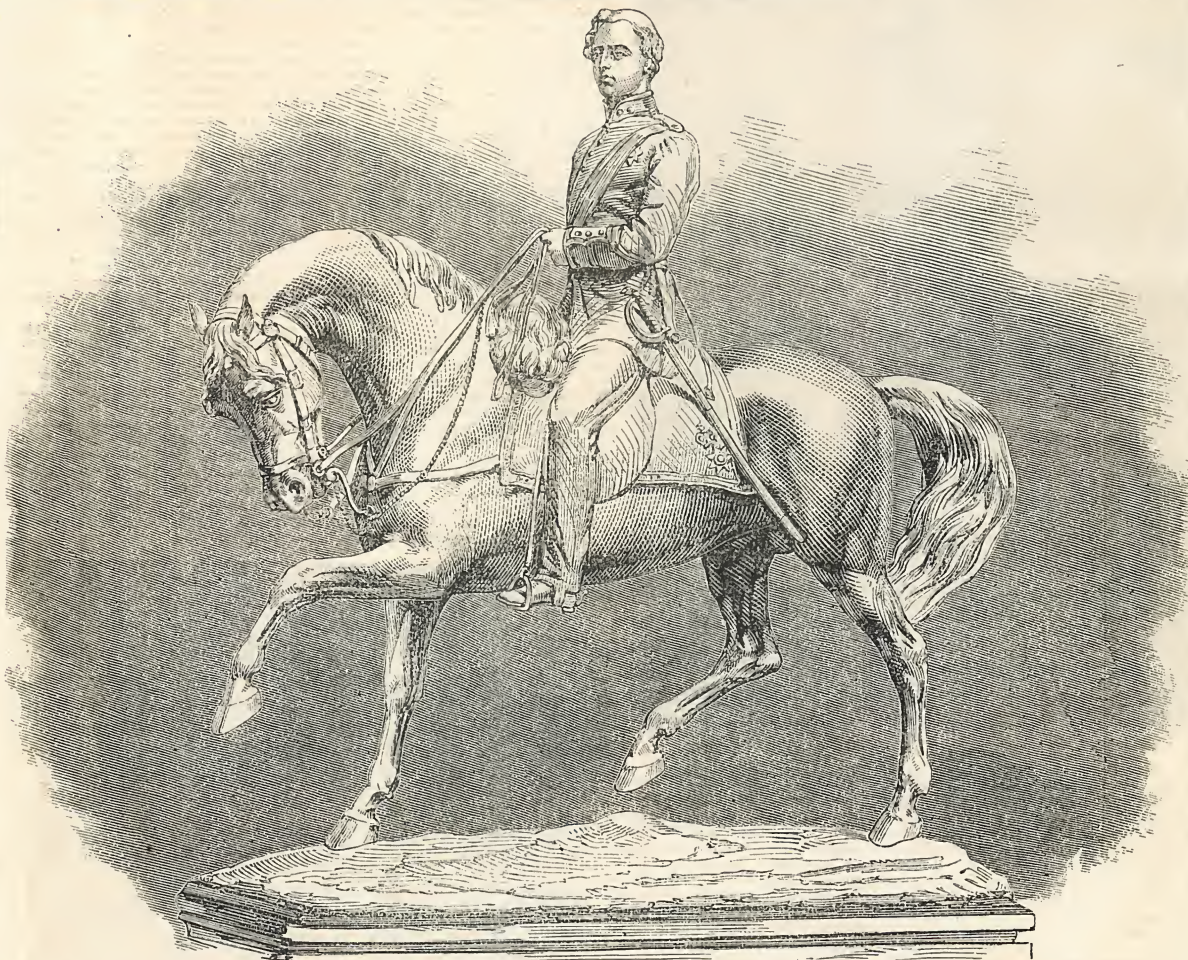
D. OF M.	D.	W.	ANNIVERSARIES, FESTIVALS, REMARKABLE EVENTS.	SUN.			MOON.			HIGH WATER AT			
				Rises.	Sets.	Age	Rises.	Sets.	Age	London Bridge.	Liverpool Dock.		
1	S		22ND S. AFT. TRIN.	6 55	4 32	9 9	0 1	20	5 6	5 26	2 4	2 24	
2	M		Michaelmas Term begins	6 56	4 30	10 11	0 31	21	5 46	6 9	2 47	3 9	
3	Tu		Wolsey impeached, 1529	6 58	4 29	11 15	0 57	22	6 31	6 56	3 34	4 5	
4	W		Admiral Benbow died, 1702	7 04	27	Morn.	1 21	23	7 27	8 1	4 39	5 17	
5	Th		Twilight ends 6h. 21m.	7 24	25	0 19	1 42	24	8 39	9 16	5 54	6 30	
6	F		Leonard Princess Charlotte died, 1817	7 44	23	1 25	2 25	25	9 52	10 26	7 4	7 36	
7	S		"Man of Ross" died, 1724	7 54	22	2 33	2 22	26	10 58	11 27	8 5	8 31	
8	S		23RD S. AFT. TRIN.	7 74	20	3 41	2 44	27	11 53	—	8 55	9 15	
9	M		Prince of Wales born, 1841	7 94	18	4 53	3 9	28	0 17	0 37	9 36	9 55	
10	Tu		Luther born, 1484	7 104	17	6 7	3 39	29	0 58	1 17	10 14	10 34	
11	W		St. Martin Martinmas Day	7 124	15	7 22	4 17	30	1 36	1 56	10 54	11 13	
12	Th		Canute died, 1035	7 144	14	8 33	5 2	1	2 16	2 35	11 32	11 53	
13	F		Curran died, 1817	7 164	12	9 39	6 0	2	2 54	3 15	—	0 12	
14	S		Leibnitz died, 1716	7 184	11	10 34	7 8	3	3 34	3 56	0 34	0 56	
15	S		24TH S. AFT. TRIN.	7 194	10	11 18	8 22	4	4 18	4 41	1 19	1 42	
16	M		Perkin Warbeck execut., 1499	7 214	8	11 54	9 41	5	5 4	5 29	2 7	2 34	
17	Tu		Erskine died, 1823	7 234	7	Aftern.	11 0	6	5 56	6 25	3 3	3 33	
18	W		King of Hanover died, 1831	7 254	6	0 50	Morn.	7	6 55	7 27	4 5	4 40	
19	Th		Day breaks 5h. 26m.	7 264	5	1 15	0 19	8	8 2	8 40	5 18	5 55	
20	F		Twilight ends 6h. 3m.	7 284	3	1 38	1 35	9	9 17	9 55	6 33	7 9	
21	S		"Berlin Decree," 1806	7 304	2	2 2	2 50	10	10 31	11 7	7 45	8 15	
22	S		25TH S. AFT. TRIN.	7 314	1	2 27	4 41	11	11 37	—	8 43	9 8	
23	M		Str J. Barrow died, 1818	7 334	0	2 56	5 16	12	0 5	0 30	9 34	9 57	
24	Tu		"Knight Templars" abolish. 1213	7 353	59	3 32	6 27	13	0 56	1 19	10 19	10 40	
25	W		Michaelmas Term ends	7 363	58	4 12	7 32	14	1 41	2 21	11 0	11 19	
26	Th		Great Storm, 1703. Eddystone Lighthouse overthrown	7 383	57	5 1	8 28	15	2 22	2 41	11 38	11 55	
27	F			7 393	56	5 55	9 18	16	3 0	3 17	—	0 13	
28	S		Wash. Irving died, 1859	7 413	55	6 54	9 59	17	3 35	3 52	0 30	0 49	
29	S		1ST S. IN ADVENT	7 423	54	7 57	10 33	18	4 11	4 28	1 6	1 24	
30	M		St. Andrew	7 443	53	9 1	10 59	19	4 46	5 4	1 42	2 2	



SILVER STATUETTE OF HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES.

THE statuette of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, exhibited by Mr. Harry Emanuel, is a very spirited and artistic work, and has been produced in oxydised silver so as to give greater effect to the work of the artist. The Prince is represented as Colonel of the 100th (Royal Canadian) Regiment, acknowledging a salute bareheaded, and with his hat in his hand. His charger is at the same time pawing the ground in a very spirited and free manner; indeed, there is much force and fire in the horse, whilst the pose of the Prince is

graceful and his seat sound and horsemanlike. When one considers how many unsuccessful equestrian statues are before the public, how King William "sits on his horseback" at Dublin, Peter the Great at Moscow, and George IV. at Trafalgar-square—spectacles of hideousness and awkwardness much to be regretted—we may well congratulate the artist, Mr. Marshall Wood, on the success and beauty of his performance. The manufacturer has very wisely determined to reproduce this work in bronze, and, doubtless, many who are not prepared to purchase the figure in one of the precious metals will yet be rejoiced to possess a copy in a metal almost as beautiful, more fitted for artistic purposes, and even more enduring.



SILVER STATUETTE OF HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES, EXHIBITED BY MR. EMANUEL, OF BROOK-STREET.
FROM "THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS."

BRITISH COLUMBIA.—British Columbia, previously known as New Caledonia, contains about 200,000 square miles; the average breadth of the territory is about 250 miles; the length of its coast line about 450 miles. The population of the country is chiefly migratory, consisting of mining adventurers from California and other parts of the world and including considerable numbers of Chinese; the settled white population may be estimated at under 10,000. In addition to its gold mines, which are as yet the principal source of wealth to the colony, the natural resources of the country have thus been summed up in evidence given before the House of Commons:—Its minerals are most valuable; its timber the finest in the world for marine purposes; it abounds with bituminous coal well fitted for the generation of steam, from Thomson's River and Colville districts to the Rocky Mountains; and from the 49th parallel some 350 miles north a more beautiful country does not exist. It is in every way suitable for colonisation. There are three routes by which Vancouver Island and British Columbia may be reached. First, round Cape Horn direct to Victoria, the capital of Vancouver Island, a flourishing town of 3000 inhabitants; secondly, by the West India mail steamer to Aspinwall, thence across the isthmus (48 miles) by railway to Panama, and thence by the Pacific line of steamers to Victoria; thirdly, via New York to Aspinwall by steamers, and thence to Vancouver Island across the isthmus, as in the second route. This is the most certain route for letters. From Vancouver Island, to the mainland of British Columbia the distance is about sixty miles, across the Gulf of Georgia. The time occupied on the first route is about five months in a sailing-vessel and about three in a steamer; the cost, in the first cabin, from £50 to £60; in the second or intermediate cabin, from £30 to £40, and in the steerage from £25 to £30. By the second route Vancouver Island may be reached in about fifty days, if the passengers are not detained at Panama and San Francisco. There is sometimes a week's detention at the latter place. The cost of a first-class passage is about £100, that of the second class about £65, and that in the steerage about £45. The cost of passages by the third route is about the same as by the second.

THE BEFFANA, AN ITALIAN TWELFTH-NIGHT CUSTOM.—

The Beffana is said to have been an old woman, who was busily employed in cleaning the house when the three kings were journeying to carry the treasures to be offered to the infant Saviour. On being called to see them pass by, she said she could not just then, as she was so busy sweeping the house, but she would be sure to see them as they came back. The kings, however, as is well known, returned to their own country by another way; so the old woman is supposed to be ever since in a perpetual state of looking out for their coming, something after the manner of the legend of the Wandering Jew. She is said to take great interest in the welfare of young children, and particularly of their good behaviour. Through most parts of Italy, on Twelfth Night, the children are put to bed earlier than usual, and a stocking is taken from each and put before the fire. In a short time there is a cry, "Ecco la Beffana!" and the children hurry out of bed and rush to the chimney; when lo! in the stocking of each is a present, supposed to have been left by the Beffana, and proportioned in its value to the behaviour of the child during the past year. If any one has been unusually rebellious and incorrigible, behold! the stocking is full of ashes. This degrading and disappointing circumstance is generally greeted by a torrent of tears, and the little rebel is then told, if he or she will promise most faithfully to be better behaved for the future the stocking shall be replaced, and perhaps the Beffana may rely on the promises of amendment and leave some little present as she comes back. Accordingly, the child is put to bed again, and in a short time the cry is again raised, "Here's the Beffana!" and the child jumps up, runs to the stocking, and finds some little toy there, which of course the parents have placed there in the interim. Any misbehaviour during the following year is met with "Oh! you naughty child, what did you promise on Epiphany? No more presents will you get from the Beffana!" On the preceding night a sort of fair is held, consisting of the toys so to be presented, which is crowded to excess. On one occasion, when I witnessed it at Rome, the soldiers were sent for to clear the way, as the people got so closely packed that there was no means of getting about.

and broader, although even on the 24th of August it still preserved its resemblance to a stem and bulb. On the night of Aug. 31, however, the nebulous matter was continuous from the head, and it then became almost exactly similar in appearance to the comets of Donati of July, 1861.



ROSA'S COMET AUGUST 12, 1862.

The fantail was very perceptible shortly after midnight on Aug. 3, but a distinct luminous jet was visible. On Aug. 19 the broad fantail could not be seen, but a bright, luminous jet, pointing in the contrary direction to the tail, was observed as very sharply defined. A bright star was close to the nucleus at 11h. 45m. p.m. On Aug. 21, at midnight, the head of the comet was almost circular, but separated by a dark interval from the tail. Not only was the fanlight seen, and a luminous hood faintly visible outside, but a very bright jet of luminous matter crossing and almost bisecting the fantail nearly at right angles to the tail. On the following night the fantail was again faintly visible, but the jet of light had quite changed its position, being now almost directly opposite the tail. On August 31, at 10h. p.m., the fanlight was very brilliant—more so at the sides than in the middle portions—and one edge of the tail was more sharply defined than the other.

It was formerly supposed that the luminous jet and fantail had a kind of oscillating motion dependent on the position of the comet in respect to the Sun. The jets seen in Halley's comet in 1835 were explained in this manner by Bessel, who considered that the action of the Sun had a sort of magnetic influence on the cometic matter,—at the same time repulsing the matter forming the tail in one direction, whilst it attracted the matter forming the jet in the contrary way. This explanation appears very feasible in the present case, but must give way to facts and reliable observations. During the present apparition the comet has been followed for many hours consecutively by M. Chacornac, of Paris, who has not detected any oscillatory movement in the jet of light, but gives the following explanation of the varying position of the jet:—"In the first place, the comet emitted, in the direction of the Sun, a vaporous matter, which preserved a straight form for some time like a jet of steam, showing considerable strength in the force by which it was impelled. Shortly afterwards it appeared bent like a cornucopia, and afterwards very diffuse and foggy, as if the emission from the nucleus had ceased to act. Subsequently a fresh jet burst forth about 30 deg. to the east. Sixteen hours later a new ray was observed in the direction of the first track, which dispersed and vanished in its turn in order to give way to another."

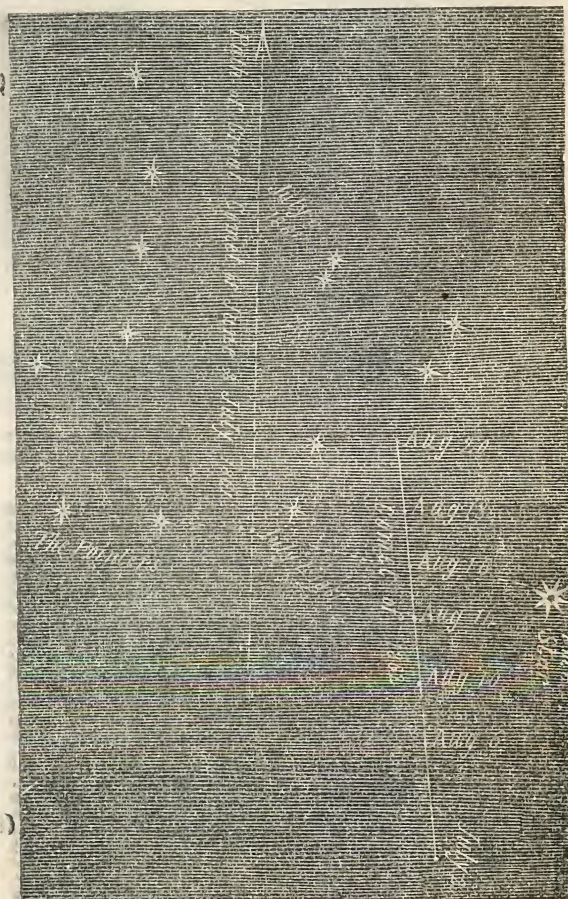
When the comet was at its shortest distance from the Sun (on Aug. 23), its distance from that body was some 93,000,000 miles. When at its shortest distance from the Earth, which occurred on Aug. 30, it was removed from us about 33,000,000 miles. The diameter of the head of the comet was reckoned at some 100,000 miles. Its course was retrograde, and its orbit inclined 66 deg. to the ecliptic. We give representations of the head of the comet on Aug. 3, 12, and 24, and of the whole comet on Aug. 31.

THE SCIENTIFIC BALLOON ASCENT.

MR. GLAISHER'S account of this remarkable ascent, which took place from Wolverhampton on September 5, 1862, is as follows:—

"When we attained the height of two miles, at 1h. 21m., the temperature had fallen to the freezing point; we were three miles high at 1h. 28m., with a temperature of 18 deg.; at 1h. 39m. we had reached four miles, and the temperature was 8 deg.; in ten minutes more we had reached the fifth mile,

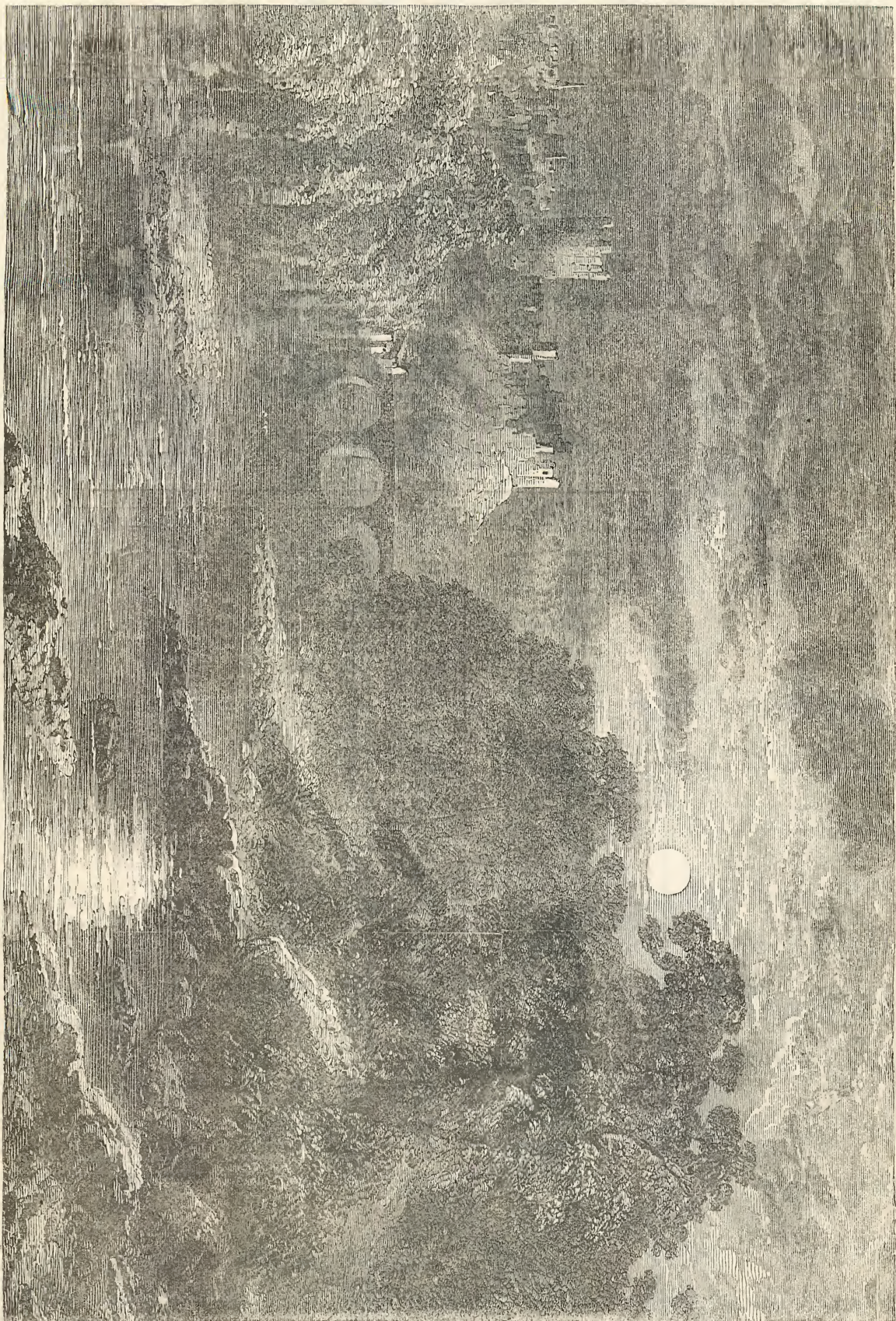
and the temperature of the air had passed below zero, and there read minus 2 deg.; and at this point no dew was observed on Regnault's hygrometer when cooled down to minus 30 deg. Up to this time I had taken the observations with comfort. I had experienced no difficulty in breathing, while Mr. Coxwell, in consequence of the necessary exertion he had to make, had breathed with difficulty for some time. At 1h. 51m. the barometer read 11.65 inches, but which requires a subtractive correction of 0.25 inch, as found by comparison with Lord Wrottesley's standard barometer just before starting, both by his Lordship and myself, which would reduce it to 10.8 inches, or at a height of about 5½ miles. I read the dry bulb as minus 5 deg.; I rubbed my eyes, then the wet bulb I could not see the column of mercury. I rubbed my eyes, then took a lens, and also failed. I then tried to read the other instruments, and found I could not do so, nor could I see the hands of the watch. I asked Mr. Coxwell to help me, and he said he must go into the ring, and he would when he came down. I endeavoured to reach some brandy which was lying on the table at about the distance of a foot from my hand, and found myself unable to do so. My sight became more dim; I looked at the barometer and saw it between 10 and 11 inches, and tried to record it, but I was unable to write. I then saw it at 10 inches, still decreasing fast, and just noted it in my height of about 5½ miles, as a change of an inch in the reading of the barometer at this elevation takes place on a change of height of about 2500 feet. I felt I took; its true reading, therefore, was at this time about 9½ inches, implying I was losing all power, and endeavoured to rouse myself by struggling and shaking. I attempted to speak, and found I had lost the power. I attempted to look at the barometer again; my head fell on one side. I struggled and got it right and it fell on the other, and finally fell backwards. My arm, which had been resting on the table, fell down by my side. I saw Mr. Coxwell dimly in the ring. It became more misty, and finally dark, and I sank unconsciously as in sleep. I then heard Mr. Coxwell say, 'What is the temperature? Take an observation; now try.' But I could neither see, move, nor speak. I then heard him speak more emphatically, 'Take an observation; now do try.' I shortly afterwards opened my eyes, saw the instruments and Mr. Coxwell very dimly, and soon saw clearly, and said to Mr. Coxwell, 'I have been insensible,' and he replied, 'You have, and I nearly.' I recovered quickly, and Mr. Coxwell said, 'I have lost the use of my hands; give me some brandy to bathe them.' His hands were nearly black. I saw the temperature was still below zero, and the barometer 11 inches, but increasing quickly. I resumed my observations at 2h. 7m., recording the barometer reading 11.53 inches, and the temperature minus 2. I then found that the water in the vessel supplying the wet-bulb thermometer, which I had by frequent disturbances kept from freezing, was one solid mass of ice. Mr. Coxwell then told me that while in the ring he felt it piercingly cold; that hoar frost was all round the neck of the balloon, and on attempting to leave the ring he found his hands frozen, and he got down how he could; that he found me motionless, with a quiet and placid expression on the countenance. He spoke to me without eliciting a reply, and found I

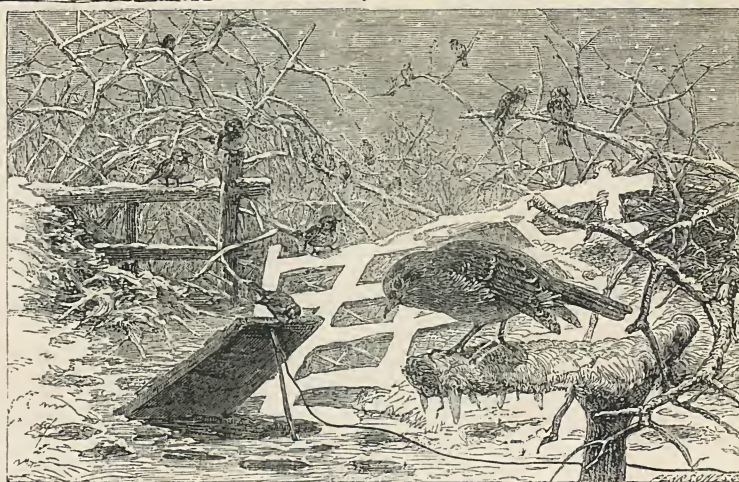


PATH OF ROSA'S COMET, 1862.

was insensible. He then said he felt insensibility was coming over himself, that he became anxious to open the valve, that his hands failed him, and that he seized the line between his teeth and pulled the valve open until the balloon took a turn downwards."

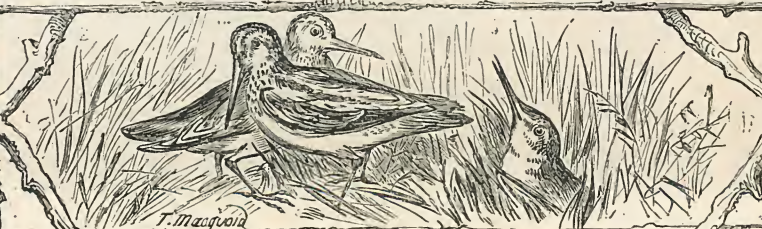
RICHMOND CASTLE, YORKSHIRE.—FROM "THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS."





ROBIN AND SMALL BIRDS.

D. OF M.	D. OF W.	ANNIVERSARIES, FESTIVALS, REMARKABLE EVENTS.	SUN.			MOON.			HIGH WATER AT			
			Rises.	Sets.	Age.	Rises.	Sets.	Age.	London Bridge.	Liverpool Dock.	Morn.	Aftern.
1	Tu	Day breaks 5h. 41m.	7 45	3 53	10 5	11 24	20	5 24	5 43	2 21	2 41	
2	W	Battle of Austerlitz, 1805	7 46	3 52	11 9	11 46	21	6 3	6 24	3 2	3 25	
3	Th	Abdication of James II., 1688	7 48	3 52	Morn.	Aftern.	☾	6 47	7 10	3 48	4 14	
4	F	Pretenders enter Derby, 1745	7 49	3 51	0 15	0 26	23	7 36	8 8	4 46	5 22	
5	S	Gipsies expelled England, 1537	7 51	3 51	1 21	0 45	24	8 44	9 17	5 55	6 29	
6	S	2ND SUND. IN ADV.	7 52	3 50	2 31	1 9	25	9 51	10 22	7 0	7 32	
7	M	Key executed, 1815	7 53	3 50	3 43	1 36	26	10 54	11 25	8 3	8 31	
8	Tu	R. Baxter died, 1691	7 54	3 49	4 56	2 9	27	11 53	—	8 58	9 21	
9	W	Clarendon died, 1674	7 55	3 49	6 8	2 51	28	0 20	0 43	9 43	10 8	
10	Th	Twilight ends 5h. 53m.	7 57	3 49	7 19	3 44	☉	1 5	1 30	10 33	10 54	
11	F	Charles XII. killed, 1718	7 58	3 49	8 22	4 48	1	1 55	2 16	11 17	11 40	
12	S	Colley Cibber died, 1757	7 59	3 49	9 13	6 3	2	2 39	3 2	—	0 4	
13	S	3RD SUND. IN ADV.	8 03	3 49	9 53	7 24	3	3 26	3 49	0 27	0 50	
14	M	Washington died, 1799	8 13	3 49	10 28	8 45	4	4 12	4 35	1 13	1 36	
15	Tu	Izaak Walton died, 1683	8 13	3 49	10 55	10 5	5	4 58	5 23	2 1	2 27	
16	W	Cromwell made Protector, 1653.	8 23	3 49	11 19	11 24	6	5 49	6 16	2 54	3 20	
17	Th	Bishopric of Westminster established, 1540	8 33	3 49	11 43	Morn.	☽	6 42	7 7	3 45	4 14	
18	F	Emp. Marie Louise died, 1847	8 43	3 50	Aftern.	0 40	8	7 36	8 7	4 45	5 20	
19	S	Day breaks 5h. 59m.	8 53	3 50	0 33	1 54	9	8 42	9 17	5 55	6 30	
20	S	4TH SUND. IN ADV.	8 53	3 50	0 59	3 6	10	9 52	10 28	7 6	7 43	
21	M	St. Thomas	8 63	3 51	1 31	4 16	11	11 5	11 39	8 17	8 45	
22	Tu	Twilight ends 5h. 53m.	8 63	3 51	2 9	5 22	12	—	0 7	9 13	9 36	
23	W	Lavalette escapes, 1815	8 73	3 52	2 55	6 21	13	0 35	0 58	10 1	10 24	
24	Th	First Eruption of Teneriffe, 1704	8 73	3 52	3 46	7 13	14	1 23	1 46	10 45	11 5	
25	F	CHRISTMAS DAY	8 83	3 53	4 44	7 58	☉	2 7	2 27	11 24	11 44	
26	S	St. Stephen	8 83	3 54	5 46	8 34	16	2 46	3 6	—	0 0	
27	S	1ST S. AFT. CHRIST.	8 83	3 54	6 49	9 21	17	3 22	3 38	0 16	0 34	
28	M	Bayle died, 1706	8 83	3 55	7 53	9 28	18	3 56	4 12	0 50	1 8	
29	Tu	Thos.-a-Beckett assas., 1170	8 83	3 56	8 56	9 51	19	4 30	4 48	1 26	1 41	
30	W	Day breaks 6h. 2m.	8 83	3 57	10 1	10 12	20	5 3	5 20	1 58	2 17	
31	Th	Sir Philip Francis died, 1818	8 93	3 58	11 6	10 31	21	5 39	5 56	2 34	2 53	





"A CHRISTMAS PRESENT.—WAITING FOR THE COACH," DRAWN BY E. DUNCAN.—FROM "THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS."

NEW SOUTH WALES.—Mr. Landsborough has succeeded, without great difficulty or hardship, in making his way from the Gulf of Carpentaria to the Darling. "The road we came," he says, "was so easy, from the richness of the pasturage and the abundance of water, that a foal named 'Flinders,' from his having been foaled on the Flinders River, followed his mother most bravely from the time he was a few hours old until he reached here—i. e., the Darling. What is now established is this—draw a line from the junction of the Darling with the Murray to the Gulf of Carpentaria, and the whole country to the eastward, with isolated exceptions, is available for settlement. The enterprise of our squatters and those of New South Wales is already at work occupying and preparing to occupy portions of the country. A large company is in progress for the same purpose. The northern settle-

ments will connect this great insular continent with Asiatic productions and Asiatic civilisation. On the 30th of May just twenty-seven years had elapsed since Batman landed on the shores of Port Phillip. What will the next twenty-seven years not accomplish? The Australian colonies now number, with New Zealand, about 1,250,000 people. It is not too much to expect that in twenty-seven years they will number 5,000,000, with 'corresponding developments,' to use the fashionable expression, of wealth and intelligence. Cold indeed must be the temperament that does not warm with the contemplation of such a future. Gentlemen born in 'the old country' may be pardoned for sighing for 'the sweet shady side of Pall-mall'; but their sons will be proud (and some of their sons' fathers, too) of identifying themselves with the progress of a future empire."

NOVEMBER AND DECEMBER.

WE much doubt the conclusion our scientific men have arrived at and their promises that when London is thoroughly drained and purified we shall no longer be troubled with November fogs, for we have walked miles through fogs many leagues from our great metropolis, over moorlands, and heaths, and commons, where there was neither drainage nor unpleasant smell, nor had the works of man ever defiled the sweet air of heaven. That a London fog may be reduced from its strong pease-pod colour to a tolerably thick grey when every fire consumes its own smoke we can believe, and that is all; for we shall as soon expect to have a cessation of Winter coughs in our churches, where one aisle answers another all through the service, as to be ever entirely free from our *dense fogs*, which are as difficult at times to see through as a blanket. Then we have our loud-roaring November winds, which toss the sea upon our shores and throw up the heavy shingle like sand, carrying with them the few last leaves that October left us in remembrance of Summer, and leaving our island in nakedness. The fog, and the rain, and the cold winds are the skirmishers that Winter sends out before him to clear the way—the pioneers that cut down every flower to make room for his army of snowflakes to encamp in, and his great frosts to harden, so that he may come rumbling up with his artillery of arrowy sleet. The trees moan and toss their huge branches about as if in agony, while the streams go along complaining between their banks, with a heavy grey sky above them, and the blinding rain muddying their brightness as it washes the earth into their channels. Yet, amid all this apparent desolation, Nature is carrying on her great work; for not a leaf falls without making room for its successor, and is pushed out of its place by the bursting bud, which even now begins to show itself. It is the swelling of this bud at the close of Autumn that forces off the old leaf, coming out above it and pushing down the old footstalk in its youthful strength, thereby causing it to break off and fall. In mild Autumns this bud often attains its full size, and though it makes no further progress during the Winter, yet a few mild days at the approach of Spring causes it to expand and show faint signs of the coming leaf. The leaf, therefore, does not die on the tree, but there is a stir of new life in the branch, and the family of young leaves coming out compel the old ones to take their departure. If a tree dies the leaves die too, but do not fall from the branches until they have slowly withered away and decayed. It is only the living tree that pushes off its leaves, the dead trunk retaining them, as may be proved by cutting off a bough and leaving it where it falls. For long months after it has been separated from the parent stem it will be found covered with dead leaves; while the living tree, though appearing naked, has sent out thousands of new buds, but the branches must be looked at closely to see them. The cause of evergreens retaining their leaves until the advance of Spring is through the new buds not making their appearance and pushing off the old foliage until that time. That is why the fallen leaves of the holly, and ivy, and evergreen shrubs lie brown and unsightly on the borders of Spring and amid the deep green of Summer. Some have argued that the change in the colour of the leaf has nothing to do with its fall, but that it would be thrust off by the bursting bud just the same without altering its hue at all. This may be true; but we think that whatever it may be that causes the leaf to change colour, whether the juices become acid or absorb more oxygen during the night than they have now power to throw off in the daytime, or whatever else it may be, we have no doubt this change operates in such a way on the leaf as to make its fall easier when the new bud pushes out above it—that this losing of colour is a weakening of the leaf; for the time has come when it has no longer strength to contend and push its way any more among the young buds as it did in Spring. The new foliage we often see among the old late in Autumn is caused by the too forward buds opening out of season, and while older leaves are still too green and strong to be pushed from their places. Yet, knowing how necessary it is that these great changes of Nature should take place, we cannot help at times feeling sorry that so much beauty must be destroyed in order that it may be again restored in the coming Spring and Summer; and however little meditative a mind may be it must arrive at one conclusion, that there is nothing on earth but what must undergo a change—that the time will come when we also must yield our places to another generation, fall, and return to earth like the Autumn leaves, while another race is pushing itself out in places.

Autumn has scattered countless millions of ripe seeds upon the earth, which the keen-eyed birds that remain with us all the year round will pick up from among the fallen leaves and withered grasses, and many an insect and small animal feed upon until Spring comes again and brings with her fresh and green provisions, and strewn them plentifully before the myriads of eager mouths that have passed the long Winter without tasting food. What consternation does the removal of stacks cause in a great rickyard, where numbers of little animals have taken up their Winter quarters, and how bewildered they look as they run hither and thither, not knowing where to find a fresh hiding-place, when they rush out into the cold and houseless daylight, scarcely able to see at all at first, as they hurry from their dark warm nests! But if the season happens to be wet and warm there is still a show of green in the fields, resembling in colour that which we see at Spring; and this is caused by the grass springing up afresh where it would not have appeared again until March had the season been severe. We have even seen the primroses in flower in December in the warm woods of Surrey and Kent, and the young leaves of the violet making "some little show of green." Do our farmers gain or lose by sowing crops in Autumn? It would be a most useful table if correct returns could be obtained of the number of acres that have to be re-sown in Spring after an unfavourable Winter; for the seed makes no progress under ground during a severe frost, as much of it is lost for ever, though Spring-sown crops are by some considered lighter than those which are reaped from the grain that was sown in Autumn. One thing is certain—a field twice sown entails great loss.

Flocks of wild fowl now come over, and their loud screaming may be heard in the air in the night, that being the time they generally land. They seem very weary for a day or two after they have first alighted, and may be easily destroyed, though they are then in such poor condition as to hardly be worth the cost of sending them to market. When a good view can be obtained of their flight in the daytime it is worth while watching the changes made in the form of the flock. If they are flying against the wind, and it blows strong, though they move in the shape of the letter A without the bar across, yet there will generally be three leaders to form the point of the letter, and in calm weather only one, which has the hardest work to do of all the flock in opening a passage through the air. We have timed the changes of the leader in the wild fens and marshes of Lincolnshire, and have rarely seen him keep his place in the van more than a minute when flying against a head wind. He gives a peculiar cry when he wishes to change his place, which is answered by the one who succeeds him; then the former leader checks his speed for a moment and

falls in with the rear, who fly the easiest as a passage through the air is cut for them. Sometimes a few weak birds will lag far in the rear, but we hardly ever remember seeing them coming up singly, but mostly with a brace of birds in advance whose voices were seldom still, which we often thought were encouraging cries for the poor laggard not to give in.

The most cheerful objects that meet our eyes out of doors, when December has set in, are our evergreens, and, though many new ones have been introduced during the last few years, none excel in beauty our fine old English holly, about which there has been more good poetry written than on any other shrub, not even omitting the laurel, that "mode of conquerors;" for Christmas without the holly and mistletoe boughs might as well be deprived of its plumpudding. Who that has ever seen a large, bright-leaved holly-bush hung with its thousands of crimson berries, standing boldly out when the landscape was covered with snow, ever thought about the rose for a moment? It is the grandest Winter green ever grown, and endeared to us all the more through knowing that it is indigenous, and that the Roman cohorts had to hew their way through it before they could give battle to the old Britons in their wooded fortresses. Left free and open, the holly wears a most graceful form, and will grow to a considerable height. As for a hedge, there is nothing to be compared with it, for it cannot be penetrated by any but our very smallest quadrupeds, who may manage to get through the holes at the bottom of it. Then the little white grey flowers that appear about the end of May, or a little later, are really beautiful if looked into, rising, as they do, above the light-coloured young leaves, which, though formidable to look at and armed with thorns, like the alder leaves that grow on the very same branch, feel as soft in the hand as if you were clutching the foliage of a lilac. Let no one attempt to weed a flower-bed in Summer on which the leaves of the holly falls, unless with gloved hands, for it is as bad as trying to pick out a single pin that has fallen lengthwise in the midst of a hundred that all stand points upwards, or a grass seed from out the spines of the hedgehog. One variety of the holly is happily named hedgehog-holly, and the whole of the upper surface of the leaves is covered with sharp spines as well as the hedges. Other hollies, instead of bearing the rich, coral-coloured berries so much admired, are covered with yellow and white ones, which make a beautiful appearance. Then the wood of this handsome shrub is as white and smooth as ivory when polished, and so fine at times that the grain can hardly be seen at all. We little dreamed when boys that the birdlime we purchased was made from the young shoots of the holly, yet such was the fact; though in this age of improvement it is made of something that costs less trouble, and when used the birds escape and we are glad they do. No hedge is so free from the attack of insects as the holly, nor looks so beautiful all the year round.

The mistletoe is the only true parasitic plant we have in England, and is very seldom seen attached to the oak, but mostly to the crabtree. Any one who never saw it growing would be puzzled to tell what tree it was, partially naked and in some places covered with foliage of a golden green, until on a near approach he found it springing from the bark, and that it was not a tree; but how it came there is still a puzzle unless the seed was inserted in the bark by some bird, for there is no other way of growing mistletoe on a tree but by slitting open the bark, and putting in the seed of the berry; and we believe this may be done on almost any tree, for it is often found growing wild on the thorn, crab-apple, ash, lime, willow, and we hardly know on what tree it has not been found in one place or another, though it loves most to cling to an old crabtree, which is as true a native of England as the oak itself. Perhaps it grew plentifully on the oak in ancient times; or, as the Druids made the oak-groves their temples of worship, they might propagate the mistletoe so as to make these places green in Winter. In the olden time no maiden must be kissed under this bough until the youth had first gathered one of the pearlike berries, and as the branch was always suspended from the ceiling of the room we can imagine what merriment it must have made when some little short fellow endeavoured in vain to pluck a berry. Ivy is rarely used now in decorating houses, though it may still be seen in a few country churches at Christmas, and a church so decorated is well worth seeing, for it is an old custom without any harm in it, and one, we are sure, that is unlikely to awaken any but good thoughts, and be linked only to solemn associations; and it was a beautiful, old, almost holy superstition that caused our simple forefathers to believe good spirits entered the churches at Christmas and concealed themselves among the evergreens. Mankind was never made worse through having the productions of Nature before their eyes, whether in doors or out, at church or at home. A volume might be filled, and pleasant reading it would be, of the customs of different ages and nations, and how they varied these rural decorations, and the times and seasons they rejoiced, surrounded with green branches. Turning from the heathen, it might begin at the time Nehemiah ordered "the courts of the house of God" to be decorated with "branches of thick trees," carried on to the strewing of the streets of Jerusalem, at Our Saviour's entry, and so be brought down in many a picturesque record, through bygone Christmases and Easters, to our own time. Let us not do away with our Christmas decorations, for we have but few things left to bring back the memory of the green old poetical days when our forefathers found happiness under arbours of their own erecting, and watched their children dance beneath flowery garlands which their own hands had wreathed; when their pleasures were harmless and their hearts pure, and there was less empty and showy pride than there is at the present time. Who that has ever sat alone by a deserted hearth at Christmas, in a room where old festivals have been held, has not reflected on the changes that have there taken place, while the firelight has flashed on the portraits of the beloved dead and the dear loving ones that were then far away! What scenes Memory brings before us as we sit and watch the yule-log blaze and send its bright sparks up the dark-mouthed chimney—bright things vanishing in darkness! Love and Beauty, and Youth and Friendship, once congregated there, and friendly hands were clasped together, and warm hearts glowed, and friendly hands were clasped together—and now where are they gone? The ivy on the walls of the old house rustles in the December wind: like the house itself, it is so old that all remembrance of when the one was first built and the other first planted has passed away. Many a time have its leaves been gathered to decorate those dark wainscoted rooms at Christmas. The morning sun shines on it, and night falls darker where it grows than it does in other places, yet it never seems to change, though many generations have passed away since it first climbed those old walls and entwined those twisted chimneys, peeped in at those diamond-shaped lattices where beauty slept and manly vigour reposed; where childhood uttered its plaintive cries, and deaf old age had to be shouted at. And from those windows we can see the still green churchyard in which so many of them sleep, and the old mirror at the side of the large room reflects back their graves through the corner panes of the bay-window. We have sat and looked in it, then turned to the pictures of the dead still hanging on the walls who in the years that are gone kept many a merry Christmas in that apartment.



MARS, 1862, SEPT. 17, 2H. A.M.

COMET, AUG. 8, MIDNIGHT.

COMET, AUG. 24, MIDNIGHT.



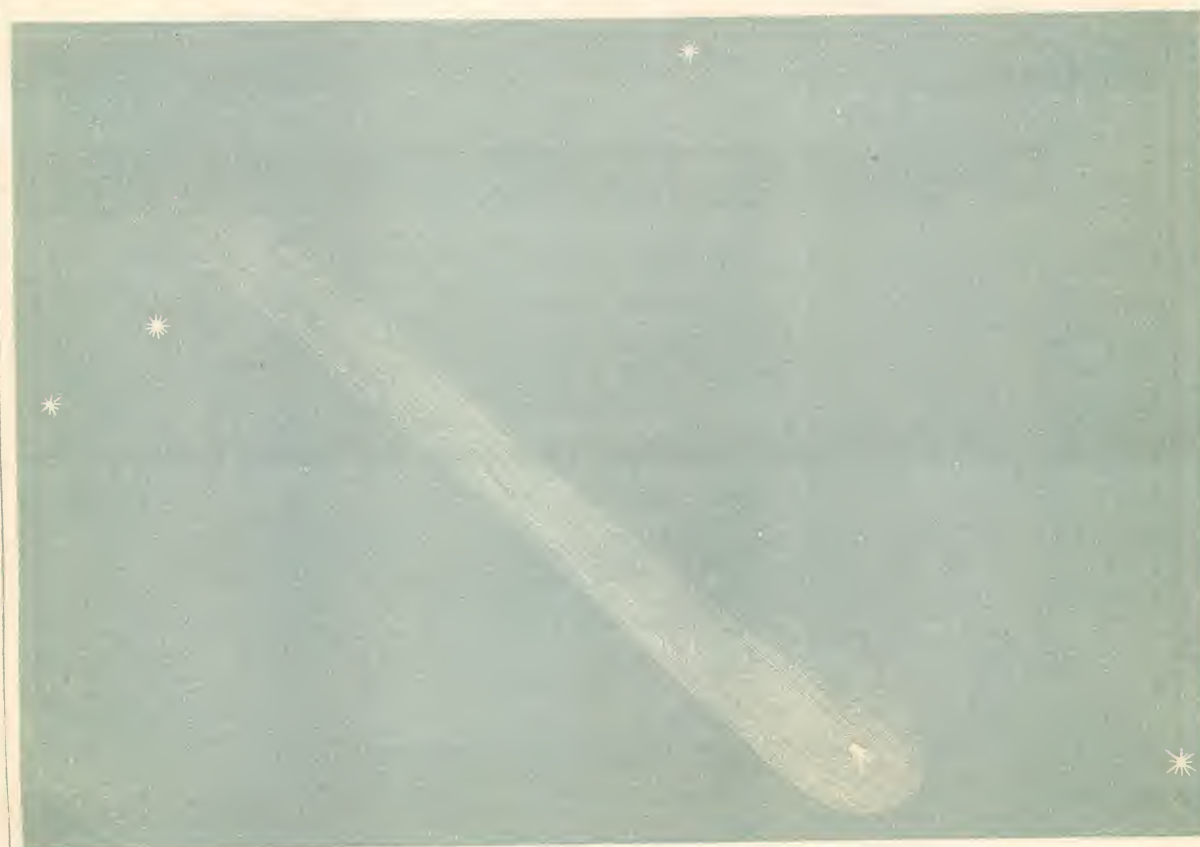
SPOT SEEN BY CASSINI.

SPOT SEEN BY SCHLEGEL.

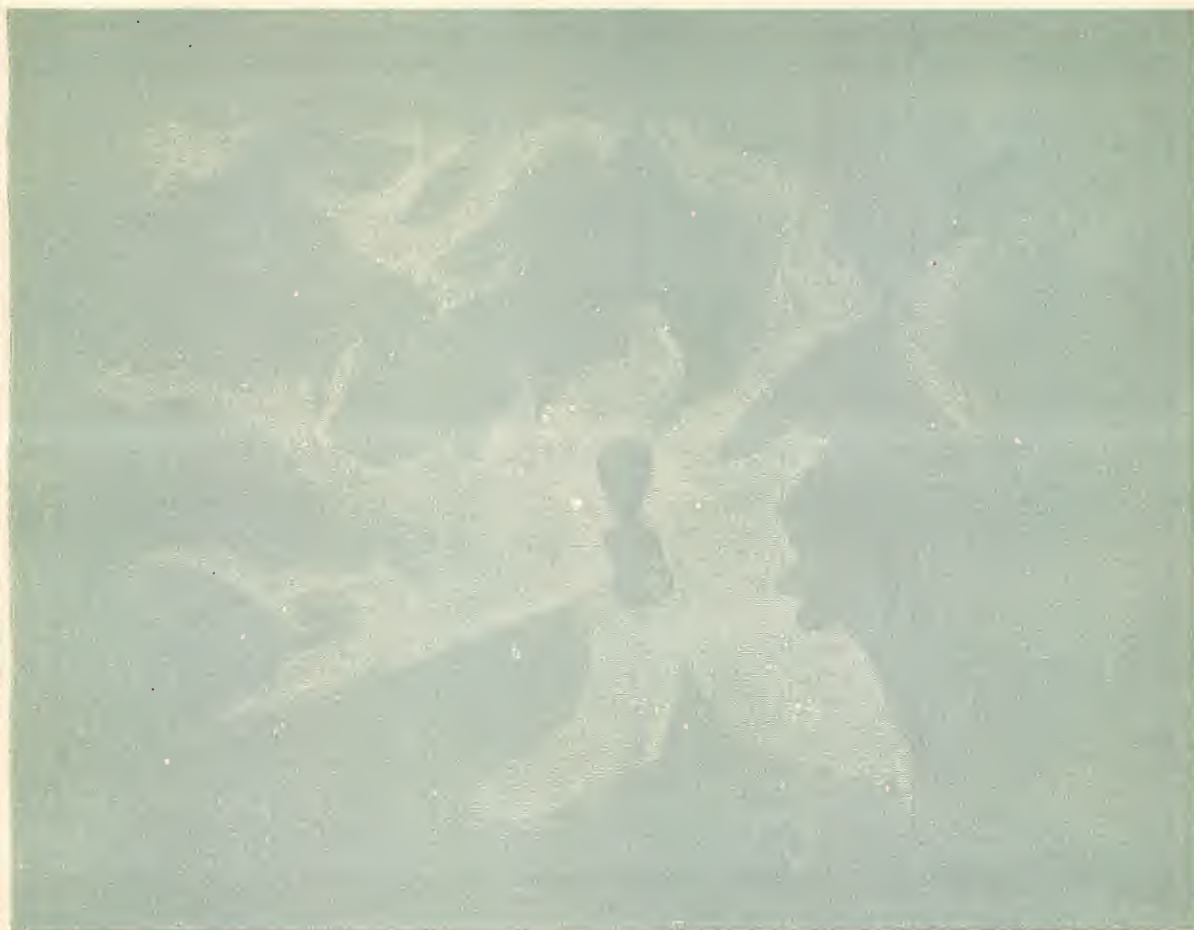
SPOTS IN 1854.
VENUS.

1855, JUNE 24.

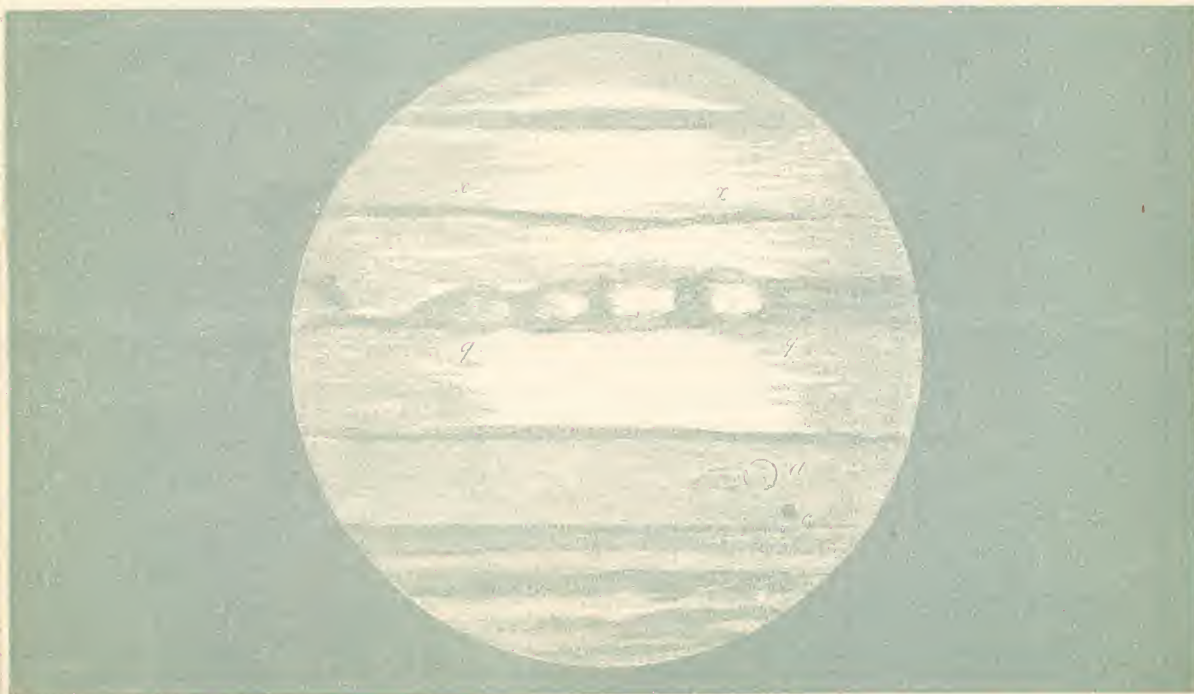
ELONGATION OF CRESCENT.



COMET OF 1862, AUG. 31, 10H. 15M.



THE GREAT NEBULA IN ANDROMEDA



TELESCOPIC VIEW OF JUPITER, OCTOBER, 1862.



JANUARY AND FEBRUARY.



MARCH AND APRIL.



MAY AND JUNE.



JULY AND AUGUST.



SEPTEMBER AND OCTOBER.



NOVEMBER AND DECEMBER.